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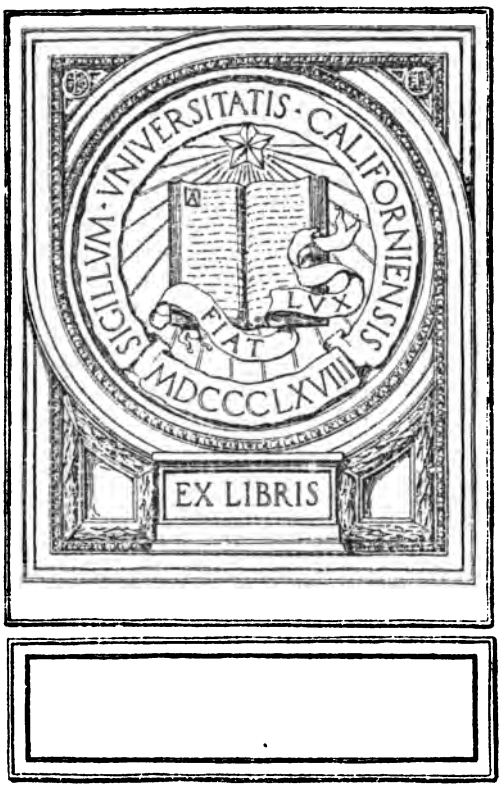

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WORKINGMEN'S STANDARD OF LIVING IN PHILADELPHIA

A REPORT BY THE

BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL RESEARCH
OF PHILADELPHIA

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WORKINGMEN'S STANDARD OF LIVING IN PHILADELPHIA

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The Living-Wage Principle Accepted

Nowadays very few persons object to the principle of a living wage. It is generally agreed that the humblest worker is entitled to a return for his services that will enable him to support himself and his family in decency and comfort and give his children a fair start in the world. If we have failed thus far to secure a living wage for all workers, it has been due largely to differences of opinion as to the methods to be employed and to a lack of understanding of what constitutes a living wage rather than to disapproval of its principle.

It is not our purpose at this time to discuss the problems that are involved in applying the living wage principle in private industry where competition is a complicating factor. Our thought at present is confined entirely to the public and quasi-public service. It is there that social responsibility is most direct and that negligence in conforming to accepted standards is least excusable. Every public corporation, as an agency of social welfare, ought to be a model employer.

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It has nothing to fear from the hazards of competition which the private employer cannot leave wholly out of account. Neither can there be any question as to the methods of enforcing a living wage in the public service, for this is a field that is not involved in the controversy between *laissez-faire* and social control. Public salaries and wages always have been fixed by public authority, and, of course, a living wage for public employes would be enforced in the same manner.

An Obstacle to its Application

Perhaps the main obstacle to the application of the living wage principle in public service has been our lack of a definite understanding of what constitutes a living wage. Too often we have been disposed to confuse a living wage with the minimum for which a worker can be hired, forgetting that the worker is often forced by economic necessity to accept whatever wage is offered him quite regardless of its adequacy. When we speak of a living wage, we must have in mind a certain standard of living that such a wage is to make possible. In the popular mind, however, this standard has been at best a very vague concept. Even the so-called "American standard of living", which has been bandied about so much by political orators, is extremely indefinite. It is true that we have a considerable number of scientific studies of living costs in different parts of the country, but their findings are generally expressed to such a large extent in terms of dollars and cents, rather than in actual goods and services, that, during a period of changing prices, they are of little practical value a year or so after publication. Hence the average employer, whether private or public, has naturally been inclined to pay the usual market

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rates, leaving the question of the resulting standard of living of his workers to take care of itself.

In this respect the city of Philadelphia has not been different from other employers. The wages it has paid its unskilled laborers have generally been slightly above the minimum rates prevailing outside the city service, but no systematic consideration has ever been given to the adequacy of these wages from the standpoint of a fair standard of living. The appropriating body simply has not had the information regarding living requirements and living costs necessary to apply such a test of adequacy.

How to Remove this Obstacle

The obvious need is for a definite statement, in terms of actual goods and services, of what constitutes a fair standard of living. This statement should be so explicit and detailed that it would be possible at any time to ascertain the current cost of each item enumerated therein and thus to arrive at the total cost of such a standard of living at existing price levels. With such a statement or standard before it, the appropriating body of the city will be able to find out in a very short time whether or not it is paying its laborers adequate wages, and if not, at what point wages must be fixed to make them adequate.

Facts from 260 Families

It was with the definite purpose in mind of meeting this obvious need that the Philadelphia Bureau of Municipal Research undertook the present study a little over two years ago. Early in the course of this study, it appeared that the findings of previous investigators would not supply all the specific data that were required for

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outlining a fair standard of living in that degree of detail and in the concrete terms of goods and services for which we were striving. Hence we entered upon an inquiry of our own into the standards of living of workingmen's families in Philadelphia. In this inquiry, schedules of income and expenditures were obtained from 395 families living in all the more important industrial sections of the city. Of this number, 260 schedules proved acceptable for tabulation. As will be shown more in detail in the next chapter, a special effort was made to find out, not only what the various families expended, but also what they actually consumed or utilized throughout the year. The information thus secured proved most valuable as a guide in devising the standard of living herein suggested.

The Views of Specialists

This information, however, was not our only guide. In addition, the views of social workers, food specialists, clothiers, and others who were in position to give helpful advice, were freely consulted. The housing standard, for example, was adopted only after it had been examined and approved by Mr. John Ihlder, secretary of the Philadelphia Housing Association. In devising the food standard, we had the valuable advice and assistance of Dr. Albert P. Brubaker, Professor of Physiology at Jefferson Medical College. On the more general aspects of the report, we received many helpful suggestions from various other persons, particularly from Mr. J. L. Jacobs of Chicago, who during the period of the war was engaged by the federal government as consultant on employment problems.

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Size of Standard Family

As a basis for our standard, we have assumed a family of five, consisting of husband and wife, a boy age 13, a girl age 10, and a boy age 6. In so doing we are conforming to the practice of most previous investigators who have attempted the formulation of a standard family budget.

Total Income Necessary

According to the findings of our investigation a family of this size cannot maintain a fair standard of living, at current prices (autumn of 1918) on less than $1,636.79 a year. Assuming 300 working days in a year the equivalent daily income would be $5.45.

This figure is considerably higher than those of previous investigators, but it must be borne in mind that living costs also are much higher now than they were in the days when these investigators collected their facts. Robert Coit Chapin, whose book, "The Standard of Living among Workingmen's Families in New York City", is one of the most authoritative works on the subject, found that a family of five persons could get along on from $900 to $1,000 a year. The Chapin investigation, however, was made in 1907, and since that time a tremendous increase in the cost of living has taken place. Unfortunately we do not have retail index numbers prior to 1914 for all classes of the household budget so it is not possible to ascertain the full amount that would have to be added to the Chapin figure to bring it down to date. It is possible, however, to calculate the amount of increase for all the major classes since 1914 and for food and fuel since 1907. By using the retail price index numbers of the U. S.

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Bureau of Labor Statistics for food and fuel, and index numbers derived from figures gathered by the National Industrial Conference Board[1] for rent changes and relative prices of clothing, it is possible to calculate the amount of money which must be spent now for these four big items to correspond to the expenditure which the previous investigator allowed under then-current price conditions. Expenditures for housing, fuel and light, food, and clothing comprise practically 80 per cent of the total household budget.

Of the other items in the budget, carfare remained practically stationary through the range of years with which we are dealing, and recreation and amusements probably experienced no great advance in cost. The remaining items—health; furniture and fixtures; taxes, dues and contributions; education and reading; insurance; cleaning supplies and services; miscellaneous expenditures—comprise expenditures for things that we believe from experience vary in price about in proportion to the combined variation of the four big items in the budget; or else expenditures for services, the cost of which should fluctuate with the cost of living.[2] Revision of these seven items may therefore be accomplished by applying to each the ratio obtained by dividing the total revised cost of housing, fuel and light, food, and clothing by the total original cost of the same major items.

Applying these processes to Chapin's budget of $906.70—on which he believed a family of five could "get along" in 1907—the 1918 equivalent of that figure is found to be $1,625. This figure, be it remem-

[1] "War-Time Changes in the Cost of Living", National Industrial Conference Board, 1918.

[2] See discussion of this point on pages 43 and 46.

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bered, does not include the full increase in living costs that took place *between 1907 and 1914.*

Still further light on this point may be gained by referring to a local investigation made among Kensington millworkers during part of 1913 and 1914 by Dr. W. J. H. Cotton and Dr. E. L. Little. As the result of a careful inquiry these investigators came to the conclusion that a budget of $1,069.94 was then necessary to enable a family of five persons to maintain a fair standard of living. By bringing this allowance down to date in the same manner as we did the Chapin figure, we find its 1918 equivalent to be $1,751.

The latest official estimate in this field has been made by the cost of living department of the National War Labor Board. This department found that in June, 1918, the cost of a "minimum comfort" budget for a family of five in the larger eastern cities was $1,760 per year.

It is obvious, therefore, that the old figures on family living costs do not hold to-day any more than the old prices of beef, coal, or shoes. In thinking of a living wage we must dismiss these figures completely from our minds. We have become accustomed to new prices of commodities and we must accustom ourselves to the new cost of maintaining a family household. Although $1,636 is higher than the Chapin figure of 1907, it is not relatively higher than present day price levels are higher than those of 1907. We are simply face to face with a cold, unpleasant fact.

Application of Findings

At this point we ought to consider the practical application of the wage rate herein suggested. In the first place it must be remembered that this wage rate

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is the lowest that will make possible a fair standard of living, and, therefore, it is to be regarded as a basic or minimum rate and not as a maximum. Five dollars and forty-five cents a day may insure a fair standard for a bricklayer's family, but this fact should not prevent him from receiving a daily wage in excess of $5.45.

In the second place, this wage rate is intended to apply to manual workers only. The professional or clerical worker is not in the same need of a basic wage to protect his standard of living, for he usually has opportunities of advancing rapidly beyond his initial salary which the manual worker has not. A young engineer, for example, might accept employment as rodman or draftsman at less than $1,000 a year, but he would have before him the prospect of early advancement to higher rates of pay. He could, in fact, look forward with reasonable certainty to a maximum income at least twice as large as the salary he accepted at the outset of his career. A laborer, however, has no such prospect and must depend for his standard of living upon a wage that will remain relatively uniform throughout his life.

In the third place, the question of how soon the living wage rate should be put into effect calls for consideration. It is not possible to answer this question dogmatically. The ideal thing to do, of course, would be to bring all manual workers now receiving less than a living wage up to that level immediately. Even the practical thing, however, ought not to involve any protracted delay in bringing greater justice to those city workers who are underpaid. Having passed through the ordeal of a world war waged in the name of democracy, we are now entering upon a period of reconstruction. During this period we may expect

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many readjustments in response to the general feeling that after the war conditions of living must be made better than they were before or during the war. One of the very first readjustments of this kind ought to be the adoption and practical application of the living wage principle. The city worker and his family who have suffered before the war and endured even more during the war because of inadequate wages, ought not to be asked, now that the war is over, to continue to suffer any longer than the unavoidable difficulties of the situation necessitate.

Next Steps

In presenting our findings and conclusions to the city officials primarily interested in them, and to the public at large, we do so fully realizing that our present contribution is only a beginning in the solution of a difficult problem. We are, therefore, suggesting the following next steps as part of a broad program to be developed in the course of time:

1. That the city government of Philadelphia, acting through the finance committee of council or through the civil service commission, adopt the standard of living herein outlined as a basis for ascertaining currently the amount of a living wage for manual workers.
2. That the cost of this standard be ascertained at least once a year by the city government, preferably just before budget-making time.
3. That in fixing the wages of manual workers above apprentice grade no wage be made lower than the ascertained cost of this standard.
4. That at least once in five years a new investigation be made with a view of modifying the

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standard so that it will conform to any changes which may have taken place in the living standards of workingmen's families.

5. That standards of living similar in general outline to the one herein suggested for manual workers be devised for other occupational groups to serve as a basis for adjusting the rates of compensation applying to these groups.

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CHAPTER II

HOW OUR FACTS WERE OBTAINED

Discussion of the findings of this investigation properly begins with a statement of the method that was employed. Not only are the findings better understood in the light of a statement of method, but upon the correctness of the method hinges the whole value of the findings.

The Selection of Families

Since our quest in this investigation was for the requirements of a fair standard of living rather than for a picture of living conditions in general, we confined ourselves to families that were self-supporting, but whose principal breadwinner did not earn more than $2,000 a year. Within these limits, no distinctions were made as to race or nationality. Families of skilled and unskilled laborers were preferred, but families of breadwinners engaged in other occupations were included if the families qualified in other respects. No family was chosen in which there were no children under income-earning age.

The actual selection of families was made in two ways. For a time various clergymen having parishes in the industrial sections of the city were asked to suggest families of their acquaintance that conformed to our requirements. In most cases, the clergyman sent a letter to each of the families designated by him, announcing that an investigator from the Bureau of

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Municipal Research would probably call in a few days, and explaining briefly the nature and purpose of the inquiry.

The disadvantage of this method was that frequently the families suggested to us lived far apart and a disproportionate amount of time was consumed in going from place to place. Later, therefore, our investigators simply went into industrial neighborhoods and there called upon different families at random. If a family was not sufficiently typical for our purpose, the inquiry was not pressed, but in the case of families that did seem suitable it was carried to completion. This enabled the investigators to concentrate their efforts in single localities, with a minimum loss of time in transit.

The Schedule

The schedule used in this investigation was patterned very largely upon the Chapin model. Our reason for adopting this form, in preference to any other, is that the Chapin schedule lends itself most readily to a detailed inquiry.

The Chapin schedule, however, was not adopted without modification. In the first place, the classification of expenditures was enlarged by the addition of "cleaning supplies and services". This was done in order to segregate more distinctly all expenditures relating to personal and home cleanliness.

In the second place, more emphasis was given to securing "quantity" data. For example, under the food classification, our schedule calls for the yearly quantity of each article of food purchased as well as for the yearly cost, whereas the Chapin schedule provides no ready method for ascertaining the yearly quantity.

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In the third place, our schedule calls for slightly more detail regarding certain forms of expenditure, such as cleaning supplies, furniture and furnishings, food, and clothing.

A change also was made in the time basis for calculating food purchases. The Chapin schedule adheres rigidly to the weekly basis, the annual cost being ascertained by multiplying the housewife's estimate by 52. We found, however, that in many cases the housewife did not think in terms of weeks and that information could be obtained more rapidly as well as more accurately by permitting her to use whatever time basis she preferred, whether it was a week, a day, a month, or some other period. We, therefore, introduced into the food section an extra column labeled, "Period of Time", in which was indicated the time basis of the estimate.

In addition to the foregoing, several minor alterations were made in the Chapin schedule; some of them in order to conform more accurately to Philadelphia conditions, as in the housing section, and others for the sake of greater clearness, as in the case of savings and borrowings.

In all cases the estimates of family expenditures were made for the 12 months just preceding our visit. This period naturally was fresher in the housewife's mind than any earlier period would have been. The actual collection of field data began on August 15, 1917, and continued for 9 months until May 15, 1918, so that the various family schedules represent expenditures for overlapping annual periods between August 15, 1916, and May 15, 1918, a space of 21 months. If our primary object had been a comparison of contemporary living costs, it would have been a disadvantage not to

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have our facts relate to precisely the same period. Since, however, our primary object was a comparison, not of living costs, but of actual consumption and utilization of goods and services, no such disadvantage exists.

The Account-Book Records

In order to supplement the estimates of yearly expenditures, effort was made to induce as many families as possible to keep account-book records. At first our hope was to secure a substantial number of detailed records covering an entire year, which would serve as a general check upon our estimates, but this hope was not fully realized. Most of the housewives who started keeping accounts did not continue to do so after the first month or two, although one persevering woman did not relinquish her task until the end of six months. On the whole, therefore, the account-book data did not cover a sufficiently long period to furnish a basis for calculating those expenditures that do not occur frequently and at regular intervals. Clothing, for example, is usually bought so irregularly that an expenditures-record extending over only one or two months would give us no adequate conception of a family's annual clothing budget. Many weeks might pass without any clothing purchases whatever, even though the total acquisitions for the year might be fairly large.

This is not true of food. In practically all workingmen's households the table is supplied from day to day, and from week to week, in such a manner that food purchases and actual food consumption approximate each other in a very short time. It was therefore assumed in this inquiry that when an account-book had

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been kept for at least three weeks the food items recorded therein would represent with satisfactory accuracy the quantity of food actually consumed during the period covered by the record.

In all, 31 families furnished us with account-books that had been kept for the required minimum period and that proved acceptable in other ways. The records thus obtained proved of great value in supplementing our food estimates, which were naturally the most subject to error, and were therefore most in need of additional supporting data.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Cotton and Dr. Little, we were enabled to make use of still another source of information on food consumption. Their study among Kensington millworkers, to which we have already referred, was made by the account-book method, and all the original data had been preserved and were very kindly placed at our disposal. Of these we selected the account-books of four different families and made an analysis of the food purchases therein itemized. The chief value of this information is that it reflects in some measure the food habits of workingmen's families during the period just prior to the outbreak of the great war, and thus affords an opportunity of comparing them with the food habits that obtained during the period of our investigation.

Degree of Accuracy

It is not possible to claim absolute accuracy either for the estimates of household expenditures or for the account-book data. As a previous investigator of note has well put it, "We cannot, in inquiries of this kind, expect to be able to give the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. All we can hope to arrive

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at is the truth, nearly all the truth, and very little but the truth." We would be presumptuous indeed to claim more for our results.

In estimating expenditures, much naturally depends upon the intelligence and good faith of the housewife who is giving the information. If the housewife is not thoroughly familiar with her affairs, it is not possible, of course, for her to make a reliable statement of the family's earnings and expenses. It is noteworthy, however, that relatively few housewives were encountered who did not seem to possess a ready knowledge of the things we wanted to know. This may be explained partly by the fact that we limited our inquiry to self-supporting families and thus probably came in touch with only the more intelligent women. Furthermore, the fact that every cent constantly must go for something sorely needed, tends to reduce the great bulk of expenditures in workingmen's households to a routine character, so that they are more easily remembered than are those of families with higher incomes, in which spending may be more indiscriminate. As for the good faith of the housewives in giving information, it can only be said that most of the women interviewed seemed to enter into the spirit of the inquiry and showed no signs of wilful deception.

A great deal, too, depends upon the manner in which estimates are obtained. If the questions in the schedule are too general, the average housewife, not having kept classified accounts, will be unable to answer them with any degree of certainty. Only the exceptional woman would be able to state offhand how much she spends for, let us say, household cleaning supplies. She would have to stop to think of a considerable number of detailed items that must be included in an estimate

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of the total, and there is always the danger of forgetting some of them. On the other hand, if the questionnaire or schedule is sufficiently detailed to anticipate nearly all possible items of expenditure, the housewife's task of estimating is greatly simplified and her estimates are more likely to be correct. While she may not be able to tell us what she spends annually for household cleaning supplies, she will know quite definitely how much laundry soap she uses per week or per month, and what price she pays per bar. She would possess the same information with regard to starch, bluing, floor oil, cleanser, scouring soap, and in fact, all the remaining articles that come logically under the heading of household cleaning supplies. In other words, she would be able to give us in detail what she could not give in summarized form.

The schedule used in this inquiry was distinctly detailed rather than general in character. That it has made for greater accuracy in our estimates, we have no doubt. It was not at all unusual to have a housewife tell the investigator at the beginning of the interview that she "simply could not give all the information wanted", and then, upon being induced to try, and after having answered the long list of specific questions contained in the schedule, exclaim, "Why, I never thought that I would be able to tell you all this!"

As a general safeguard against inaccurate estimates, only those schedules were accepted that showed a fair degree of internal consistency. If, after comparing the amount of money expended plus the amount saved (if any), with the amount reported available from all sources, there appeared a discrepancy of more than 5 per cent of the annual income, the schedule was rejected. If this discrepancy was 5 per cent,

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or less, of the annual income, the schedule was accepted. In many cases the percentage of discrepancy was as low as 1 per cent, and in one schedule the actual amount of discrepancy was only one cent!

It may prove helpful to those who are interested in special phases of family budgets, to give them the benefit of our opinion as to the relative accuracy of our data for the different classes of expenditures. This may be done by grouping these classes under the headings of "accurate", "fairly accurate", and "only approximate". By listing a class of expenditures as "accurate" we mean that we believe the housewife's statement of those expenditures does not vary from the amount actually spent by more than the degree of error usual in ordinary bookkeeping practice. Under "fairly accurate" are included all classes of expenditures that cannot be called "accurate", but that will fall within a 5 per cent margin of error. Those classes that may be in error beyond the 5 per cent margin are listed as "only approximate". The grouping follows:

Accurate	Fairly Accurate	Only Approximate
Housing	Clothing	Food
Fuel and light	Health	Miscellaneous expenditures
Education and reading	Furniture and furnishings	
Insurance	Taxes, dues and contributions	
	Recreation, vacation and amusements	
	Carfare	
	Cleaning supplies and services	

Several of these classes are on the borderline between "accurate" and "fairly accurate". This is true of "fuel and light" which is "accurate" in case of the

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great majority of families, but probably only "fairly accurate" in case of the small minority who reported coal purchases by the bucket and whose expenditures for light were uncertain. "Health", on the other hand, is given above as "fairly accurate", but in case of many families could go as "accurate". "Carfare" also appears as "fairly accurate", but with only a slight stretching of definition it might be called "accurate".

Analysis of Data

In analyzing the data secured from families, special emphasis was placed upon quantities. Our endeavor throughout was to secure a statement, not only of the average amount of money spent by the families investigated, but particularly of the average quantities of goods consumed and of services utilized. In case of clothing, for example, a separate tabulation was made for each specific kind of wearing apparel, showing for each person the number of each kind of articles worn annually and their cost, and for the aggregate, the average number of articles worn annually. This enabled us to arrive at such statements as the average number of pairs of shoes worn annually by the heads of families, the average number of shirtwaists worn annually by the wives, and the average number of hats worn annually by boys between the ages of 11 and 14.

Some items of expense, of course, could not readily be expressed in terms of quantities used and therefore had to be tabulated in terms of costs only. Among these are health; taxes, dues and contributions; recreation and amusements; and other similar forms of expenditures. Such items, however, constitute but a small proportion of the family budget as a whole.

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A word should be said with regard to the analysis of food. Since the dietary habits of different families vary considerably, a basis for comparing food consumption can be obtained only by reducing all food articles purchased to a common denominator, the calorie. This was done by use of approved tables showing the nutritive value of different food products. At the same time, it was necessary, on account of the varying food requirements of persons of different sexes and ages, to express these requirements for family groups in terms of a common unit of measure, the man-unit. This was done by use of the following schedule of the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics, in which the relative food requirements of men and women engaged in different kinds of work, and of children of different ages, are set forth in percentages of the needs of a man at moderately active muscular work.[1]

Man:	
At hard muscular work	120 per cent
At moderately active muscular work	100 " "
At light muscular work	90 " "
Sedentary occupation	80 " "
Man or Woman:	
Old age	90 " "
Extreme old age	70–80 " "
Woman:	
At moderately active work	80 " "
At light work	70 " "
Boy:	
15–16 years	100 " "
13–14 years	90 " "
12 years	70 " "
10–11 years	60 " "

[1] *Monthly Review* of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Vol. 5, No. 6, December 1917, pp. 6–7.

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Girl:	
15–16 years	90 per cent
13–14 years	70 " "
10–12 years	60 " "
Child:	
6–9 years	50 " "
2–5 years	40 " "
Under 2 years	30 " "

Having expressed all food articles in terms of calories and the food requirements of all families in terms of man-units, it was possible to ascertain the number of calories consumed per man-unit and thus to compare the food consumption of one group of families with that of another group of families. It was possible, also, to determine whether or not the food purchases reported by the families investigated provided the amount of nourishment that authorities hold necessary for health and efficiency.

The Staff

The field work in this study was done entirely by two women both of whom had had previous experience in social work. With a larger corps of investigators the collection of data might have been completed in a shorter period, but there would have been less consistency in the methods used and the results would have been the product of relatively less experience in this specialized task. The number of persons employed in checking and analyzing field data varied considerably in different stages of the investigation and was made up of both regular and volunteer workers. At first only one person gave full time to the clerical work, but later others were added until a maximum number of five was reached. A senior member of the staff had charge of the entire study.

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CHAPTER III

A GLIMPSE AT OUR FAMILIES

There are many things that we should like to tell about the 260 families whose generous co-operation has made this report possible, but limitation of space confines us to a few of the more significant facts.

Where They Lived

All our families lived within the city limits of Philadelphia, distributed among the different sections of the city as follows:

West Philadelphia	53
Kensington	43
North Philadelphia	43
South Philadelphia	24
Southwest Philadelphia	21
Central Philadelphia	19
Frankford	10
Tioga	10
Francisville	8
East Germantown	6
Northeast Philadelphia	6
Richmond	6
Manayunk	5
Falls of Schuylkill	2
Harrowgate	2
Logan	1
Wissahickon	1
Total	260

Their Nationality

Most of our families were American born. The following shows their distribution by nationality as determined by the birthplace of the husband:

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United States	203
Ireland	27
England	10
Germany	9
Italy	3
Sweden	2
Holland	1
Hungary	1
Norway	1
Poland	1
Russia	1
Scotland	1
Total	260

By going back one generation to the fathers of American born husbands, we find that the 203 families accredited to the United States are distributed as follows:

United States	163
Ireland	16
Germany	10
England	4
Unknown	4
France	2
Wales	2
Italy	1
Roumania	1
Total	203

Membership of Families

In view of our choice of a standard family of five, that is, the parents and three children under income-earning age, it is interesting to note that the average number of children per family included in this investigation is 3.03, making our actual average family only slightly larger than five. By eliminating from our count the children 16 years of age and over, we obtain an average per family of 2.82 children under income-

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earning age, which corresponds closely to the number assumed in the standard family.

Their Occupations

As shown in Table 1, most of our families were those of less skilled and unskilled wage-earners. A considerable proportion belong in the skilled labor group and a few are classified as professional and clerical. The occupational distribution according to the latest U. S. Census classification is as follows:

Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry	1
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	158
Transportation	38
Trade	10
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	18
Professional service	3
Domestic and personal service	7
Clerical occupations	25
Total	260

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Table 1. Occupations in Detail by Total Income Groups

Occupations	Total	$600–$699	$700–$799	$800–$899	$900–$999	$1000–$1099	$1100–$1199	$1200–$1299	$1300–$1399	$1400–$1499	$1500–$1599	$1600–$1699	$1700–$1799	$1800–$1899	$1900 and above
Total	260	4	12	13	30	39	27	26	25	28	18	9	8	10	11
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry	1				1										
Gardeners	1				1										
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	158	4	7	8	18	22	19	18	16	13	9	5	4	7	8
Asphalt workers	1									1					
Automobile painters and trimmers	1										1				
Bakers	3						1		1						1
Barrel handlers	1				1										
Beamers	1							1							
Blacksmiths	2					1				1					
Boiler inspectors	1						1								
Bottlers	1		1												
Brickmasons	2									1					1
Butchers	1							1							
Cabinet makers	2								1		1				
Carpenters	8			1		2		2	1	1	1				
Dyers	1								1						
Electricians	6					2	1			1	1				1
Electroplaters	1														1
Elevator inspectors	1					1									
Engineers	6					1	1	2				1	1		
Filers and chippers	1						1								

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TABLE 1 (*Cont.*). OCCUPATIONS IN DETAIL BY TOTAL INCOME GROUPS

OCCUPATIONS	TOTAL	$600–$699	$700–$799	$800–$899	$900–$999	$1000–$1099	$1100–$1199	$1200–$1299	$1300–$1399	$1400–$1499	$1500–$1599	$1600–$1699	$1700–$1799	$1800–$1899	$1900 and above
Finishers (unspecified)	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Foremen	6	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	1
Glazers	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hardwood finishers	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hatters	4	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Hosiery makers	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Inspectors	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Ironworkers	5	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....
Laborers	17	....	4	4	1	1	1	2	2	1	....	....	1	....	....
Leather workers	2	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Longshoremen	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Loom fixers	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Machinists	27	....	....	1	5	3	3	5	2	....	2	2	2	....	2
Mechanics	4	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Metal workers	5	1	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Overseers	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....
Painters	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Paper mill workers	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Planers	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Plasterers	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Plumbers	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Pressers	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Printing and publishing workers	6	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....

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TABLE 1 (*Cont.*). OCCUPATIONS IN DETAIL BY TOTAL INCOME GROUPS

OCCUPATIONS	TOTAL	$600–$699	$700–$799	$800–$899	$900–$999	$1000–$1099	$1100–$1199	$1200–$1299	$1300–$1399	$1400–$1499	$1500–$1599	$1600–$1699	$1700–$1799	$1800–$1899	$1900 and above
Roofers	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sawyers	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shipbuilders	5	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Stationary engineers	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....
Stationary firemen	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Steam fitters	3	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Stone cutters	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stone masons	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Upholsterers	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Weavers	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transportation	38	....	2	3	4	11	4	1	4	2	2	2	2	....	1
Brakemen	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cabmen	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chauffeurs	9	....	1	2	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Conductors (street car)	10	....	....	....	1	5	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....
Draymen and drivers	3	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Expressmen	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Motormen	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....
Railroad laborers	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Sea captains	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Street car repairers	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Street laborers	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

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TABLE 1 (*Cont.*). OCCUPATIONS IN DETAIL BY TOTAL INCOME GROUPS

OCCUPATIONS	TOTAL	$600–$699	$700–$799	$800–$899	$900–$999	$1000–$1099	$1100–$1199	$1200–$1299	$1300–$1399	$1400–$1499	$1500–$1599	$1600–$1699	$1700–$1799	$1800–$1899	$1900 and above
Supervisors (street railways)	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Teamsters	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....
Transfer agents	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Trade	10	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	2	2	1	....	....	....
Ice salesmen	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Managers (unspecified)	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
Milkmen	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Salesmen (unspecified)	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Sugar samplers	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	18	....	1	....	2	3	2	1	1	6	1	....	....	1	....
Firemen	5	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Guards	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Letter carriers	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Patrolmen	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Police inspectors	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Policemen	3	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Secret service men	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Watchmen	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....

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TABLE 1 (*Cont.*). OCCUPATIONS IN DETAIL BY TOTAL INCOME GROUPS

OCCUPATIONS	TOTAL	$600–$699	$700–$799	$800–$899	$900–$999	$1000–$1099	$1100–$1199	$1200–$1299	$1300–$1399	$1400–$1499	$1500–$1599	$1600–$1699	$1700–$1799	$1800–$1899	$1900 and above
Professional service	3	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Chemists	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Opticians	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Photographers	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Domestic and personal service	7	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	....
Barbers	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Bartenders	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Janitors	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Waiters	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Clerical occupations	25	....	1	1	3	3	....	4	2	3	3	1	1	1	2
Bookkeepers	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....
Cashiers	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Claim agents	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Clerks	16	....	1	....	2	3	....	3	1	1	2	....	....	1	2
Collectors	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Insurance agents	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Stenographers	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....

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Their Income

The sources and amounts of income of our families are shown in Table 2. It will be observed that the average total income per family is $1,262.09. Of this amount, the husband contributes $1,069.88, or 84.8 per cent of the total. The children contribute $79.26 annually, or 6.3 per cent of the total. From others living with the family, principally from boarders and lodgers, the average family receives $74.46 annually, or 5.9 per cent of the total income. The remaining 3 per cent of the family revenue comes from earnings of the wife, from other members of the net family,[1] and from miscellaneous sources.

[1] The terminology used in this report conforms closely to that used by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in its report on the cost of living investigation in the District of Columbia in 1916, but does not conform absolutely. We are, therefore, giving below the following definitions which, for the most part, are quoted from the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics:

> "'Family' covers everyone living in the household, including boarders and lodgers."
>
> "'Net family' . . . covers husbands, wives, dependent children, such working children as contribute their whole income, and other persons living with the family who are supported out of the family fund and who contribute their income, if any, to the family fund."
>
> "'Children' includes children not working and also those who turn over their entire earnings to the family and receive their support from the common family fund."
>
> "'Other members of net family' includes all members of family, other than husbands, wives, and their children, who are supported from the common family fund and contribute their earnings, if any, to the family fund."
>
> "Others living with family" includes boarders and lodgers, and all other persons, whether related to the family or not, who are not included in other classes. Thus, it includes aged relatives who are supported, in part, from funds other than that of the family.

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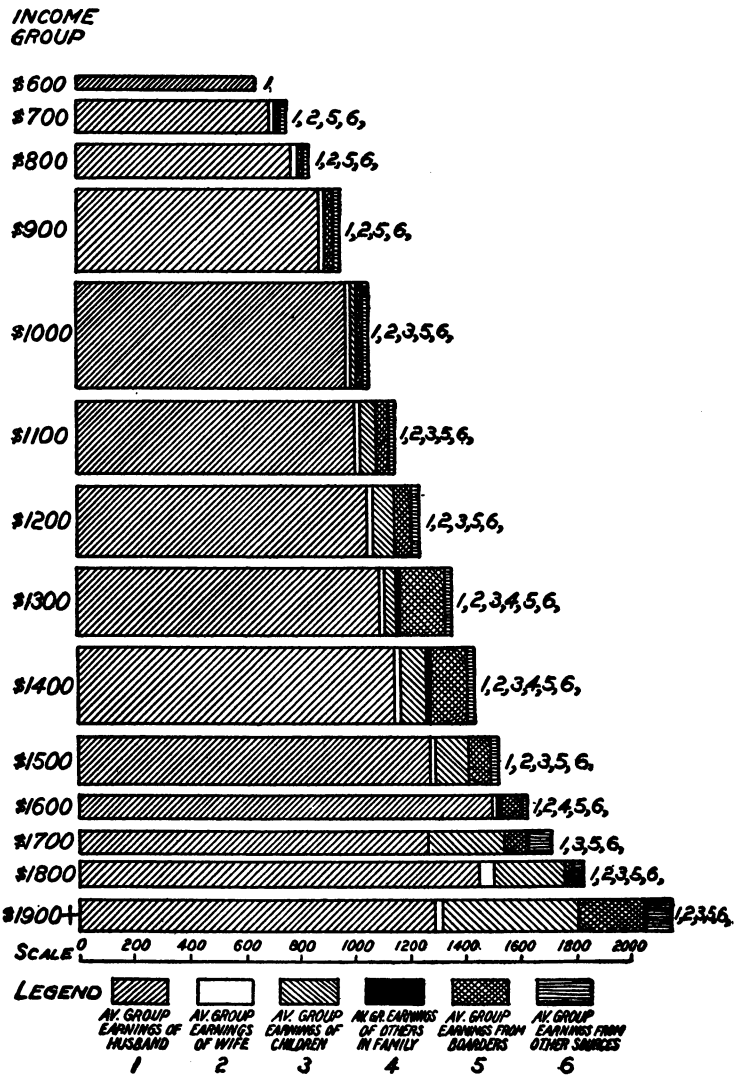

FIG. 1. SOURCES OF INCOME
AVERAGE FOR EACH INCOME GROUP

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TABLE 2. SOURCES AND

INCOME GROUPS	FAMILIES			HUSBANDS	WIVES		CHILDREN			
								EARNING INCOME		
	Number	*Average size of family (household)*	*Average size of net family*	*Average earnings*	*Number earning income*	*Average earnings of those earning inc.*	*Average number per family*	*Families having*	*Number of*	*Average earn. per family*
All families...	**260**	**5.57**	**5.04**	**$1,069.88**	**30**	**$138.12**	**3.03**	**51**	**76**	**$404.10**
$600–$699 ...	4	5.00	5.00	$650.25	....	.....	3.00	....	....	.....
$700–$799 ...	12	5.92	5.50	738.63	3	$29.00	3.50	....	....	.....
$800–$899 ...	13	5.15	4.92	788.02	3	122.58	2.92	....	....	.....
$900–$999 ...	30	4.97	4.77	896.87	5	70.30	2.73	....	....	.....
$1,000–$1,099.	39	5.33	4.79	984.61	4	209.00	2.79	2	2	$172.50
$1,100–$1,199.	27	5.15	4.56	1,013.01	3	210.67	2.56	4	4	318.63
$1,200–$1,299.	26	5.19	4.77	1,055.68	4	99.75	2.77	7	10	315.71
$1,300–$1,399.	25	5.64	4.96	1,107.71	2	104.00	2.92	4	5	343.19
$1,400–$1,499.	28	6.21	5.39	1,161.49	2	85.50	3.39	11	12	270.86
$1,500–$1,599.	18	6.39	5.67	1,295.17	1	208.00	3.67	7	10	306.86
$1,600–$1,699.	9	5.33	4.67	1,515.67	1	104.00	2.56	....	....	.....
$1,700–$1,799.	8	6.13	5.88	1,281.50	....	.....	3.88	4	8	544.13
$1,800–$1,899.	10	5.50	5.10	1,465.92	1	468.00	3.10	5	9	534.50
$1,900 & above	11	7.09	6.09	1,297.52	1	312.00	4.09	7	16	775.64

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AMOUNT OF INCOME

INCOME GROUPS	OTHER MEMBERS OF NET FAMILY				OTHERS LIVING WITH FAMILY (mainly boarders and lodgers)			OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME		AVERAGE TOTAL INCOME PER FAMILY
			CONTRIBUTING							
	Families having	*Average number per family having*	*Number of families having*	*Average amount received per family having*	*Families having*	*Average number per family having*	*Average amount received per family having*	*Number of families having*	*Average amount per family having*	
All families	4	1	3	$100.05	90	1.53	$215.10	90	$61.84	$1,262.09
$600–$699										$650.25
$700–$799					3	1.67	$34.00	5	$6.72	757.18
$800–$899					3	1.00	76.67	5	20.30	841.76
$900–$999	1	1			6	1.00	139.00	9	52.95	952.27
$1,000–$1,099					11	1.91	98.00	12	29.64	1,051.65
$1,100–$1,199					11	1.45	147.41	7	37.29	1,153.35
$1,200–$1,299					10	1.10	145.40	9	96.04	1,245.19
$1,300–$1,399	1	1	1	$98.14	11	1.55	367.50	11	15.41	1,343.35
$1,400–$1,499	1	1	1	182.00	14	1.64	277.94	12	56.89	1,443.86
$1,500–$1,599					7	1.86	209.71	6	85.90	1,536.24
$1,600–$1,699	1	1	1	20.00	4	1.50	217.00	1	30.00	1,629.22
$1,700–$1,799					2	1.00	390.00	5	134.85	1,735.47
$1,800–$1,899					3	1.33	82.17	4	82.81	1,837.74
$1,900 and above					5	2.20	548.60	4	267.43	2,166.08

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Their Expenditures

Table 3 shows how our families spent their available funds. As we proceed from the lower income groups to the higher ones, we observe that certain classes of expenditure claim a diminishing share of the family budget, that other classes claim an increasing share, and that still others remain about the same in their relative demands upon the household treasury. The classes claiming a diminishing share are housing, fuel and light, and food. Those claiming an increasing share are clothing; furniture and furnishings; taxes, dues and contributions; recreation and amusements; carfare; cleaning supplies and services; and miscellaneous expenses. The classes remaining about the same are health, education and reading, and insurance.

In the interpretation of Table 3, it should be borne in mind that the difference between the average total income and the average total expenditure includes not only actual savings and actual deficits, but includes also the possible 5 per cent discrepancy between the reported annual expenditures and savings and the money reported available from all sources.

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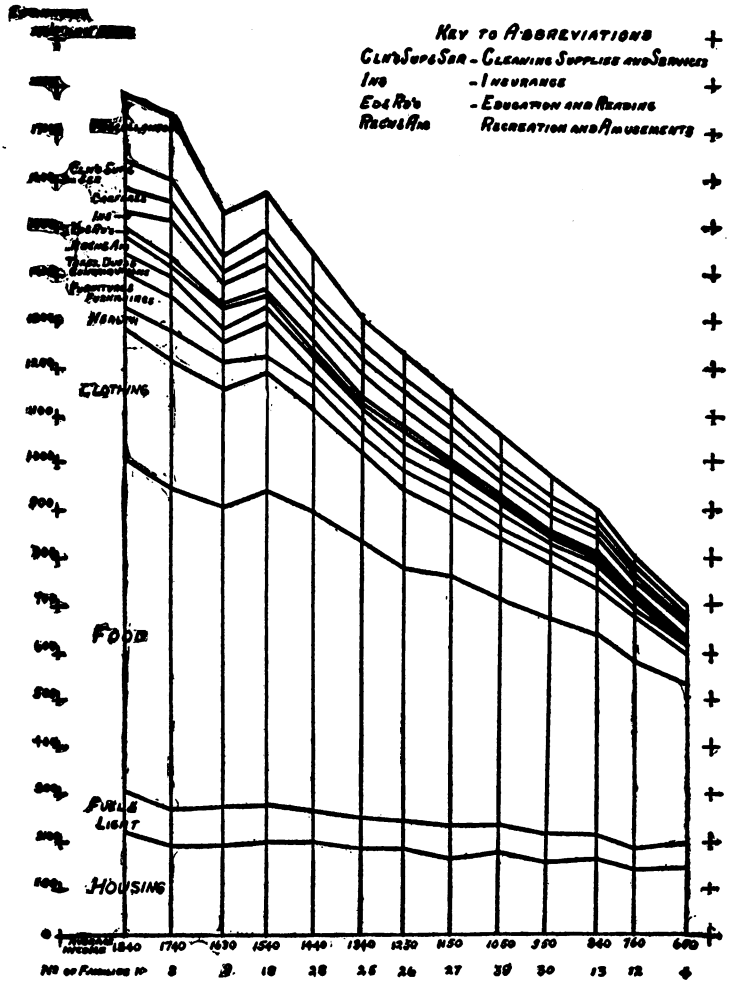

FIG. 2. ACTUAL DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES BY INCOME GROUPS

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TABLE 3. GENERAL EXPENDITURES

DESCRIPTION OF FAMILIES AND OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE	ALL FAMILIES	$600–$699	$700–$799	$800–$899	$900–$999	$1,000–$1,099
(1) Number of families	260	4	12	13	30	39
(2) Average size of family (household)	5.57	5.00	5.92	5.15	4.97	5.33
(3) Average size of net family	5.04	5.00	5.50	4.92	4.77	4.79
(4) Average number of persons consuming food	5.50	5.00	5.92	5.08	4.93	5.21
(5) Equivalent male adults	3.79	3.25	3.77	3.30	3.26	3.31
(6) Average total income	$1,262.09	650.25	757.18	841.76	952.27	1,051.65
(7) Average total expenditure	$1,261.93	693.46	796.37	902.08	983.84	1,064.45
Expenditures:						
(8) Housing	average $177.75	142.48	139.83	163.69	155.83	175.82
	per cent 14.1	20.5	17.6	18.1	15.8	16.4
(9) Fuel and light	average $ 64.44	49.89	45.05	48.22	55.54	58.00
	per cent 5.1	7.2	5.7	5.3	5.7	5.5
(10) Food	average $557.04	337.91	396.57	428.04	462.40	478.65
	per cent 44.1	48.7	49.8	47.5	47.0	45.0
(11) Clothing	average $175.64	64.48	94.01	96.36	124.28	133.39
	per cent 13.9	9.3	11.8	10.7	12.7	12.6
(12) Health	average $ 32.30	17.75	16.77	24.18	20.95	21.74
	per cent 2.6	2.6	2.1	2.7	2.1	2.1
(13) Furniture and furnishings	average $ 35.27	1.65	9.12	28.74	14.64	28.96
	per cent 2.8	0.2	1.1	3.2	1.5	2.7
(14) Taxes, dues and contributions	average $ 24.68	5.95	10.11	12.35	14.58	18.51
	per cent 2.0	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7
(15) Recreation and amusements	average $ 15.89	2.18	2.35	4.10	5.17	9.62
	per cent 1.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.9
(16) Education and reading	average $ 12.81	6.20	8.12	6.65	10.06	8.27
	per cent 1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.8
(17) Insurance	average $ 40.53	27.30	22.39	28.70	31.65	33.31
	per cent 3.2	3.9	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.1
(18) Carfare	average $ 31.27	8.92	13.66	15.77	19.31	21.48
	per cent 2.5	1.3	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0
(19) Cleaning supplies and services	average $ 33.15	13.75	19.05	20.66	23.97	23.22
	per cent 2.6	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.2
(20) Miscellaneous	average $ 61.16	15.00	19.34	24.62	45.46	53.48
	per cent 4.8	2.2	2.4	2.7	4.6	5.0

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OF FAMILIES. BY INCOME GROUPS

$1,100–$1,199	*$1,200–$1,299*	*$1,300–$1,399*	*$1,400–$1,499*	*$1,500–$1,599*	*$1,600–$1,699*	*$1,700–$1,799*	*$1,800–$1,899*	*$1,900 and above*	
27	26	25	28	18	9	8	10	11	(1)
5.15	5.19	5.64	6.21	6.39	5.33	6.13	5.50	7.09	(2)
4.56	4.77	4.96	5.39	5.67	4.67	5.88	5.10	6.09	(3)
5.04	5.15	5.64	6.14	6.28	5.33	6.00	5.30	7.00	(4)
3.49	3.67	3.99	4.39	4.35	3.58	4.49	3.89	5.51	(5)
1,153.35	1,245.19	1,343.35	1,443.86	1,536.24	1,629.22	1,735.47	1,837.74	2,166.08	(6)
1,145.18	1,231.21	1,312.57	1,446.94	1,573.80	1,529.87	1,735.66	1,786.27	2,082.77	(7)
164.20	180.19	181.39	194.24	194.03	188.68	186.71	219.79	212.13	(8)
14.3	14.7	13.8	13.4	12.3	12.3	10.8	12.3	10.2	
64.86	61.57	65.49	67.03	78.95	82.59	79.33	83.96	86.71	(9)
5.7	5.0	5.0	4.6	5.0	5.4	4.6	4.7	4.1	
534.56	534.30	585.85	636.98	668.91	632.69	676.87	706.65	872.15	(10)
46.7	43.3	44.6	44.0	42.5	41.4	39.0	39.6	41.9	
135.27	171.82	194.35	216.42	249.36	250.53	269.85	277.18	307.73	(11)
11.8	14.0	14.8	15.0	15.9	16.4	15.5	15.5	14.8	
33.01	32.69	26.79	46.72	35.94	56.33	67.19	44.91	43.17	(12)
2.9	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.3	3.7	3.9	2.5	2.1	
29.24	34.67	36.37	26.92	66.66	40.17	73.00	72.54	80.68	(13)
2.5	2.8	2.8	1.9	4.2	2.6	4.2	4.0	3.9	
22.70	30.24	22.80	33.94	39.47	29.27	37.60	38.72	33.69	(14)
2.0	2.5	1.7	2.4	2.5	1.9	2.2	2.2	1.6	
15.18	19.85	13.20	15.61	21.44	43.25	28.44	42.25	35.62	(15)
1.3	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.4	2.8	1.6	2.4	1.7	
10.99	12.24	15.39	18.36	16.10	11.74	20.63	15.53	24.42	(16)
1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.2	
36.33	39.54	49.00	45.26	53.12	38.10	75.12	31.90	74.34	(17)
3.2	3.2	3.7	3.1	3.4	2.5	4.3	1.8	3.6	
32.16	37.14	32.82	34.80	35.19	29.19	42.87	50.38	85.12	(18)
2.8	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.5	2.8	4.1	
28.80	27.18	36.18	32.05	38.45	35.81	49.32	63.28	101.43	(19)
2.5	2.2	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.8	3.5	4.8	
37.88	49.78	52.94	78.61	76.18	91.52	128.73	139.18	125.58	(20)
3.3	4.0	4.0	5.4	4.9	6.0	7.4	7.8	6.0	

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CHAPTER IV

THE STANDARD OF LIVING

General Outline of the Standard

In general outline the standard of living suggested for the standard family assumed in this report is as follows:

Classes of Expenditure	Cost per Year at Autumn 1918 Prices
All classes	$1,636.79
Specified standard	$1,352.72
Housing	$240.00
Fuel and light	75.00
Food	660.09
Clothing	299.43
Carfare	35.40
Cleaning supplies and services	42.80
Unspecified standard—21% of cost of specified standard	$284.07

Division of the Standard into Specified and Unspecified

In so far as it was possible to do so, the requirements of this standard are set forth in the following pages in terms of actual goods and services. Since these requirements, however, could not be expressed throughout in actual goods and services, the standard has been divided into two sections, the *specified* section and the *unspecified* section. In the *specified* section are included all items or classes of the household budget for which the requirements could be set forth in terms of goods and services, and in the *unspecified* section are included those classes that could not be set forth in

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this manner. The classes included in the *specified* section are housing, fuel and light, food, clothing, carfare, and cleaning supplies and services. These constitute approximately 82 per cent of the entire household budget. In the *unspecified* section are included health; furniture and furnishings; taxes, dues and contributions; recreation and amusements; education and reading; insurance; and miscellaneous expenditures, which together constitute the remaining 18 per cent of the household budget.

Presentation of the Specified Section

A discussion of the specified section naturally resolves itself into a statement of the requirements of a fair standard of living, followed by data supporting these requirements. This method has been pursued throughout in the treatment of the various classes of the household budget included in the specified section.

Presentation of the Unspecified Section

In the case of the unspecified section it obviously was not possible to give a statement of requirements. All that could be done was to show the distribution of expenditures by various objects. This distribution, however, will give a fairly definite idea of the detailed needs that must be met out of the unspecified section of the household budget and will give also some indication of the relative importance of these needs.

Besides outlining the contents of a fair standard of living, this chapter shows the current (autumn of 1918) cost of such a standard. In the specified section are shown, not only the actual goods and services that are considered necessary, but also their current prices and their total current cost.

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Method of Arriving at Cost of Unspecified Section

In arriving at the current cost of the unspecified section, which could not be expressed in terms of goods and services, a different method had to be adopted. After considering the problem carefully from all angles, we came to the conclusion that for all practical purposes it would be sufficiently accurate to reckon the cost of this section as a certain percentage of the cost of the specified section. This percentage should correspond with the normal relationship shown by investigation to exist between these two parts of the workingman's household budget. From our own data it would appear that the unspecified section of the budget is approximately 21 per cent of the specified section. This finding is confirmed by the recent investigations made in different parts of the country by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. In the present instance, the cost of the specified standard is $1,352.72. By adopting the method just described, that is, by taking 21 per cent of this amount, we find that the cost of the unspecified standard is $284.07. The cost of the standard as a whole equals the sum of these two amounts, or $1,636.79.

Comparison of Cost Variation of Unspecified Section with that of Specified Section

This method is based upon the assumption that the cost of the unspecified standard will vary directly with the cost of the specified standard. In other words, if the cost of the specified standard shows an increase of, let us say, 20 per cent over its cost a year ago, it is assumed that a like increase has taken place in the cost of the unspecified standard. In so far as this assumption is not true, the method herein adopted will be mislead-

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ing. It is pertinent, therefore, to inquire into the probable extent that we may be misled by following this method.

Let us suppose a very extreme case. Let us suppose that since the time of our field investigation no increase whatever had taken place in the cost of the items in the unspecified standard and that the original figure of $222.64 is still correct. By applying the method adopted in this report we arrive at $284.07 as the cost of the unspecified standard, an amount $61.43 or 27.6 per cent higher than the original figure. The unspecified standard, however, constitutes only 18 per cent of the household budget, so that the percentage of error for the entire standard is only 18 per cent of 27.6 per cent, or 4.97 per cent. It is obvious, therefore, that even in a most extreme case, the final error would not be overwhelmingly great.

Cost Variation of the Items of the Unspecified Section Considered Separately

It is very unlikely, however, that such a variance in cost fluctuation between the specified and the unspecified standard would ever occur. The two groups of items, after all, are very closely related and are bound to respond in much the same manner to causes affecting prices. If we scan the classes of expenditures that comprise the unspecified standard we shall find that practically all of them have conformed to the rapid upward trend that has characterized the course of the specified classes during the last few years.

Health

First in the list of unspecified classes of expenditures is *health*. As shown in Table 17 over 50 per cent of the

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average family's expenditures for health are for services of the physician. The mere fact, therefore, that since the outbreak of the great war physicians have increased their fees from 50 to 100 per cent would mean a marked advance in the cost of general health necessities. The physician's service, however, is not the only item in this class that has advanced. Drugs also have risen very rapidly. An approximate idea of the extent of this rise may be obtained from the wholesale index numbers of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for chemicals and drugs. According to these index numbers the wholesale prices of chemicals and drugs in August, 1918, were about 12 per cent higher than the average 1917 prices and more than 100 per cent higher than the average 1914 prices. It is difficult to estimate with exactness the increase that has taken place during the last year in the cost of all health items combined, but it seems safe to conclude from the facts just cited that an increase has taken place and that this increase, if not as great as the average for all specified classes, is at least as great as the increase for housing and greater than the increase for carfare, both of which are included in the specified standard.

Furniture and Furnishings

The next class in the unspecified standard is *furniture and furnishings*. This, too, has conformed to the upward trend of prices. According to the retail index numbers of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for Philadelphia, the cost of furniture and furnishings has risen 105 per cent from December, 1914, to August, 1918. During the same period all household expenditures combined increased only 67 per cent. It is

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evident from this fact that furniture and furnishings not only kept pace with the specified classes but actually exceeded them. If we confine our observation to the period from December, 1917, to August, 1918, we find that all classes of the household budget have advanced about 16 per cent, whereas furniture and furnishings have advanced 37 per cent, thus confirming our first impression. It is interesting to note also that for both the longer and the shorter period the increase in the cost of furniture and furnishings is practically the same as the increase in the cost of clothing.

Taxes, Dues and Contributions

The third class in the unspecified standard is *taxes, dues and contributions*. In connection with this class it is necessary to distinguish between two different points of view. One is that the *rate* of taxes and the actual *amounts* of dues and contributions are the factors that determine whether there has been any change in cost. The other is that the *standard of support* given to government, church, and lodge is the important factor to be considered. If, owing to an increase in the cost of commodities in general, the operating expenses of an organization, whether public or private, are advanced, the individual member must increase his contributions accordingly or lower his standard of support. For our present purpose, the latter point of view seems more nearly correct than the former. When we are interested in the cost of maintaining a given standard of living, we are interested also in the cost of maintaining a certain standard of support of such organizations as are dependent upon taxes, dues or contributions. We are not interested in the cost of a less adequately supported organization

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and hence not interested in mere rates which may fail to correspond to the increased costs of maintaining the activities of the organization.

Proceeding, then, upon the thesis that the *standard of support* must be the basis for ascertaining changes in the cost of items listed under taxes, dues and contributions, let us see whether this cost has remained stationary during the past few years or whether it has shown an upward tendency. In so far as an organization requires the same commodities as a household—fuel and light, for example—the cost fluctuation should be the same as it is in maintaining a household. If part of the operating expenses are for salaries and wages and standards of compensation are to be kept up, then there must be a fluctuation of cost corresponding almost exactly to that of the household. If union dues are to provide the same amount of relief and protection that they made possible at lower price levels, they must be increased as much as prices have increased. In other words, the cost of maintaining a given standard of support of public or private organizations is so directly dependent upon the same prices that affect the cost of maintaining a household that the two costs inevitably must fluctuate in about the same manner.

Recreation and Amusements

The fourth class in the unspecified standard is *recreation and amusements*. By consulting Table 20 we find that the major part of the expenditures in this class are for excursions, movies, and playthings. Excursions involve expenses for railroad fares, meals, refreshments, and other incidentals, all of which have gone up in cost during the last few years. Movies

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have not advanced to the same extent nor as generally as most items in the family budget, but they have not remained entirely stationary. Where the price of admission has not been raised there still is the 10 per cent tax that makes this form of amusement more costly than in former years. Toys and playthings, on the other hand, have increased very decidedly. As a class, it may be said that recreation and amusements has followed the general trend upward fairly closely, although it has not advanced quite as rapidly as most of the other classes.

Education and Reading

The fifth class in the unspecified standard is *education and reading*. The principal items to be considered in this class are newspapers, school supplies, and stationery. Newspapers have advanced about 70 per cent during the last few years, and school supplies, such as tablets and pencils, also have gone up very considerably. Stationery for correspondence purposes has soared since the outbreak of the war. This class too, therefore, has moved upward with the procession.

Insurance

The sixth class in the unspecified standard is *insurance*. Analogous to the case of taxes, dues and contributions, we are here concerned, not with *rates* of premium, but with the cost of maintaining a given *standard of protection*. When we consider that this standard of protection is determined by the quantity and quality of goods and services the face of an insurance policy will buy, it immediately appears that the cost of insurance protection must vary directly with the cost of the other items of the family budget.

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Miscellaneous Expenditures

The last class in the unspecified standard is *miscellaneous expenditures*. The items in this class that are important both in point of average annual cost and in point of the number of families reporting expenditures therefor are tobacco, ice cream, candy, and soda water. Although spending-money for the husband and for the children at work also looms large, this no doubt is applicable, for the most part, to the items already mentioned. It is unnecessary to point out in detail how much each of them has advanced in price, for it is a matter of common knowledge that all of them have gone up very considerably.

After this cursory examination of the various classes composing the unspecified standard, it would appear that this standard has conformed very closely to the upward trend of the specified standard. Whether this conformity has been complete, it is difficult to estimate; but the discrepancy, if there has been any, was doubtless negligible. This view is confirmed by the present practice of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics which assumes that all other items of the household budget fluctuate in cost in the same manner and to exactly the same degree as clothing, furniture and furnishings, food, housing, and fuel and light. For all practical purposes, therefore, it seems perfectly safe to adopt the method herein suggested for ascertaining the cost of the unspecified standard.

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The Specified Standard

HOUSING

Requirements of a Fair Standard

Annual rent $240.00
Two-story row house, with six rooms, facing street; bathroom, including toilet, washstand, and tub; laundry; furnace; and facilities for gas for cooking and lighting.

Supporting Data

Typical housing facilities of Philadelphia workingmen. The above standard conforms closely to what we found to be typical housing facilities of the families included in our investigation. The following is a summary of our findings:

Housing Facilities	By how many Families Possessed	
	Number	Per Cent
General character of house:		
One-family house	260	100.0
House facing front	259	99.6
Row house	256	98.5
Semi-detached house	4	1.5
One-story house	1	0.4
Two-story house	230	88.5
Three-story house	29	11.1
House with basement	259	99.6
Number of rooms (exclusive of bathroom):		
Three or less	4	1.5
Four	21	8.1
Five	63	24.2
Six	101	38.9
Seven	46	17.7
Eight	18	6.9
Nine or over	7	2.7
Location of water supply:		
Kitchen	242	93.1
Bathroom	193	74.2
Basement	3	1.2

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Housing Facilities	By how many Families Possessed	
	Number	Per Cent
Location of water supply:—Continued		
Shed	20	7.7
Yard	210	80.8
All the foregoing	None	0.0
Kitchen, bathroom, yard, and shed	12	4.6
Kitchen, bathroom, and one other place	153	58.8
Kitchen and bathroom	26	10.0
Kitchen and one place other than bathroom	38	14.6
Method of heating:		
Stoves	84	32.3
Furnace	172	66.2 ✓
Hot water	4	1.5
Gas used for:		
Lighting	249	95.8
Cooking	243	93.5
Both cooking and lighting	235	90.4
Neither	3	1.2
Electricity used for lighting	3	1.2
Where clothes are washed:		
Basement	3	1.2
Kitchen and yard	164	63.1
Shed or laundry	93	35.7
Toilet facilities:		
Bathroom	224	86.2
Water-closet in house	174	66.9
" " " yard	79	30.4
" " " shed	6	2.3
" " " both house and yard	4	1.5
" " " " " " shed	2	0.8
" " used by one family	245	94.2
" " " " two families	8	3.1
Privy used by one family	6	2.3
" " " two families	1	0.4

This standard also describes a type of dwelling that is very common in Philadelphia. In all the industrial sections of the city a large proportion of the homes are six-room houses, with a furnace for heating and gas for cooking and lighting. A bathroom, including toilet, washstand, and tub, is usually also among the conveniences of a house of this size. The standard

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adopted, therefore, is not at all an unrealizable ideal, but rather a description of a typical Philadelphia workingman's home.

Current rentals. The allowance of $240 a year, or $20 a month, for rent was decided upon after a general survey during November, 1918, of rents throughout the city. It was found that in some sections houses of the type called for in this standard rented for slightly more than this allowance, while in other sections they rented for slightly less. Twenty dollars a month, however, was a very frequent figure and seemed to be a fair average for the entire city.

Another angle of approach brings us to practically the same conclusion. Of the 260 families included in our investigation, 218 rented their houses. The average rental paid by these families was $18.31 per month. This figure may be taken as representing 1917 conditions, for July 1 of that year happens to be the date midway between the beginning and the end of the period to which our facts relate. According to the Philadelphia Housing Association, the average increase since 1917 in the rent of houses such as our standard describes has been $2 per month. By adding this increase to our 1917 figure we arrive at $20.31 as the probable monthly rent in the autumn of 1918.

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TABLE 4. AVERAGE ANNUAL RENT PAID BY FAMILIES OF FIVE PERSONS (HOUSEHOLD) AND DISTRIBUTION OF THESE FAMILIES IN HOUSES OF VARIOUS SIZES. BY INCOME GROUPS [1]

INCOME GROUPS	NUMBER OF FAMILIES	NUMBER OF FAMILIES OWNING	RENTING		NUMBER OF FAMILIES LIVING IN HOUSES HAVING														
					FOUR ROOMS			FIVE ROOMS			SIX ROOMS			SEVEN ROOMS			EIGHT ROOMS		
			Number of families	Average rent per family	Total	With bathroom	Without bathroom	Total	With bathroom	Without bathroom	Total	With bathroom	Without bathroom	Total	With bathroom	Without bathroom	Total	With bathroom	Without bathroom
All families	57	6	51	$180.03	4	2	2	13	8	5	25	22	3	10	10	0	5	5	0
$600–$699	1	.....	1	$146.00	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
$700–$799	2	.....	2	141.00	[1]	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
$800–$899	4	1	3	153.33	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
$900–$999	6	1	5	167.40	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
$1,000–$1,099	13	2	11	160.73	1	.....	1	4	2	2	7	5	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
$1,100–$1,199	4	.....	4	154.00	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
$1,200–$1,299	9	.....	9	173.11	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	3	3	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....
$1,300–$1,399	2	.....	2	218.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
$1,400–$1,499	6	1	5	207.45	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	3	3	.....
$1,500–$1,599	3	.....	3	242.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
$1,600–$1,699	3	1	2	210.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
$1,700–$1,799	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
$1,800–$1,899	2	.....	2	230.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
$1,900 and above	2	.....	2	216.00	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] This table does not include one family of five persons which shared a house of six rooms with another family and had the exclusive use of two of the rooms.

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FUEL AND LIGHT

Requirements of a Fair Standard

	Unit	Price per Unit	Annual Quantity	Annual Cost
Total	.....	.....	.....	$75.00
Pea coal	ton	$8.45	2½	$21.13
Stove coal	ton	9.90	2½	24.75
Gas	1,000 cu. ft.	1.00	26	26.00
Matches	box of 500	.06	52	3.12

Supporting Data

Basis of allowances. The above allowances are based upon an analysis of our data, as shown in Table 5, and also upon the consideration that the winter of 1917–18, to which most of our data relate, was not wholly normal. No doubt the coal shortage during that period caused a lower consumption of coal and a higher consumption of kerosene than is normally the case. In many homes the result was an absolute reduction of the quantity of fuel used, no attempt having been made to obtain substitutes for coal.

In the standard we are suggesting allowances are made only for the three most frequently used and most staple fuel and lighting supplies, namely, coal, gas, and matches. Electricity, wood, candles, kerosene, and charcoal, although all of these were used to a greater or lesser extent by the families investigated, have not been considered indispensable, especially if an adequate quantity of the more staple supplies is provided. Instead, the allowances of coal, gas, and matches were made slightly more generous than the average quantity consumed as shown by our data.

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It is worthy of note, in this connection, that while five tons of coal is almost a ton more than the average consumption shown by our data, yet, for a six-room house, it is one ton less than the standard of a ton per room established by the Fuel Administration. The quality of coal selected conforms as nearly as we were able to judge to the quality generally used by workingmen's families.

Basis of prices. The prices of coal and matches given in the standard were obtained during the month of September, 1918. More recently a decided increase has taken place in the price of coal, but since at least part of the winter's coal supply can be laid in during the summer months when prices are usually lower than in September it seems permissible to let the figures of that month stand unaltered. The price of gas in Philadelphia is fixed by city ordinance and has remained constant for a number of years.

TABLE 5. FUEL AND LIGHT. AVERAGE ANNUAL QUANTITIES USED AND AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURES. BY OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE	REPORTING EXPENDITURES			ALL FAMILIES (260)
	No. of families	*Average quantity per family*	*Average expenditures per family*	*Average expenditures per family*
All objects	260	.....	$64.44	$64.44
Coal, tons	257	4.28	$35.11	$34.70
Matches, boxes of 500 matches	254	43.19	2.29	2.24
Gas, 1,000 cubic feet	257	24.48	24.48	24.20
Kerosene, gallons	117	34.06	4.62	2.08
Electricity	3	.....	17.00	.20
Wood	85	.....	2.76	.90
Candles	91	.....	.35	.12
Charcoal	1	.....	.84	(1)

(1) Less than one-half of 1 cent.

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FOOD

Requirements of a Fair Standard

	Unit	Price per Unit	Annual Quantity	Annual Cost
Total				$660.09
Bread and cereals				$112.19
Bread	16 oz. loaf	$ .08	988	$ 79.04
Buns and rolls	24 oz. doz.	.15	52	7.80
Cakes, misc.	lb.	.23	13	2.99
Cornmeal	lb.	.05	26	1.30
Cornstarch	pkg.	.08	13	1.04
Flour, wheat	12 lb. bag	.75	13	9.75
Macaroni	12 oz. pkg.	.12	13	1.56
Oatmeal	lb.	.07	52	3.64
Rice	lb.	.13	39	5.07
Meats and fish				$165.23
Beef—equal parts of brisket, chuck, and round	lb.	$ .38	286	$108.68
Chicken	lb.	.40	26	10.40
Fish, fresh	lb.	.20	78	15.60
Fish, salt	lb.	.20	13	2.60
Pork	lb.	.43	65	27.95
Meat substitutes				$169.00
Beans, dried	lb.	$ .17	13	$ 2.21
Cheese	lb.	.36	26	9.36
Eggs	doz.	.60	78	46.80
Milk, fresh	qt.	.15	728	109.20
Peas, dried	lb.	.11	13	1.43
Shortening				$ 52.00
Butter	lb.	$ .70	26	$ 18.20
Lard	lb.	.32	32.5	10.40
Oleomargarine	lb.	.36	65	23.40
Fresh vegetables				$ 66.01
Cabbage	2 lb. head	$ .05	39	$ 1.95
Carrots	2 lb. bunch	.05	39	1.95
Corn	doz.	.20	13	2.60
Lettuce	4 oz. head	.03	13	.39
Onions	lb.	.02½	91	2.28
Potatoes, Irish	pk.	.60	78	46.80

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FOOD—*Continued*

	Unit	Price per Unit	Annual Quantity	Annual Cost
Fresh vegetables (continued)				
Potatoes, sweet	pk.	.60	1	.60
Spinach	pk.	.40	4	1.60
String beans	pk.	.40	4	1.60
Tomatoes	pk.	.48	13	6.24
Canned vegetables				$ 11.57
Corn	19 oz. can	$ .17	13	$ 2.21
Peas	19 oz. can	.16	13	2.08
Tomatoes	19 oz. can	.14	52	7.28
Fresh fruits				$ 16.77
Apples	pk.	$ .64	13	$ 8.32
Oranges	doz.	.30	19.5	5.85
Peaches	pk.	.40	6.5	2.60
Dried fruits				$ 2.54
Prunes	lb.	$ .13	13	$ 1.69
Raisins	15 oz. pkg.	.13	6.5	.85
Sugars				$ 28.21
Molasses	18 oz. can	$ .14	26	$ 3.64
Sugar, gran.	lb.	.10½	234	24.57
Beverages				$ 19.11
Cocoa	8 oz. can	$ .15	13	$ 1.95
Coffee	lb.	.21	52	10.92
Tea	lb.	.48	13	6.24
Miscellaneous				$ 17.46
Baking powder	2½ oz. can	$ .08	13	$ 1.04
Ice	25 lb. cake	.10	120	12.00
Pickles	8 oz. bottle	.12	26	3.12
Salt	4 lb. bag	.10	13	1.30

Supporting Data

Basis of allowances. The food allowance in the above standard is based partly upon the scientific requirements of a workingman's family of the size we are assuming and partly upon the actual food habits of

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workingmen's families as indicated by the data collected in our investigation.

The standard family we are assuming and the relative food requirements of its members, as determined from the schedule of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics given on pages 20–21, are as follows:

Husband	1.00 unit
Wife	.80 "
Boy, age 13	.90 "
Girl, age 10	.60 "
Boy, age 6	.50 "

The entire family, therefore, is equivalent in its food needs to 3.80 adult males.

While authorities differ on the food requirements of the body, the consensus of scientific opinion seems to be that a man at moderately active muscular work ought to have from 3,000 to 3,200 calories daily.[1] The results of our investigation indicate that the actual food consumption of workingmen's families conforms very closely to these requirements. According to the food estimates of all of our 260 families, the average quantity of food consumed per man per day was 3,150 calories. An analysis of the food purchases of 31 families as recorded in account-books during the period of our field inquiry gives us a corresponding figure of 3,025 calories. The four families whose account-book records showed their food purchases during 1913–14 appear to have had 3,100 calories per man per day. In devising the above standard, therefore, the food allowance per man per day has been made 3,150 calories.

It is important also that the food allowance provide a well-balanced diet and particularly that the quantity

[1] At the Paris session of the Inter-Allied Scientific Food Commission, March 25–30, 1918, it was agreed to allow 3,000 calories for the "average man" and in addition to allow 10 per cent for waste, thus bringing the total allowance per man per day up to 3,300 calories.

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of protein be adequate. Here again food authorities differ, but the more general view appears to be that a man at moderately active muscular work should have daily from 100 to 120 grams of protein, from 330 to 500 grams of carbohydrates and from 40 to 90 grams of fat. For comparison with these requirements, the following table shows the actual food habits of the different groups of families included in our investigation:

	Protein (*Grams*)	Carbohydrates (*Grams*)	Fat (*Grams*)
Food estimates —260 families, 1916–18	105.9	336.4	92.7
Account-book records— 31 " 1917–18	100.8	415.6	93.7
" " " — 4 " 1913–14	89.9	431.8	108.9

The food allowance in the above standard provides 110.8 grams of protein, 460.4 grams of carbohydrates, and 92.2 grams of fat.

In Tables 6, 7, and 8 are shown in detail the various articles and quantities of food consumed by three distinct groups of workingmen's families whose food purchases were ascertained and analyzed.

Basis of prices. The prices appearing in the above standard are those current during the first week in December, 1918. They were obtained by averaging the quotations of "cash and carry" stores in various industrial sections of the city and are for the most part considerably lower than prices in other neighborhoods and than prices in the small credit stores in the same neighborhoods. In the case of seasonal foods, such as fruits and fresh vegetables, the prices given are often those prevailing during the summer rather than in December, because these articles are usually not bought out of season when prices are considerably higher.

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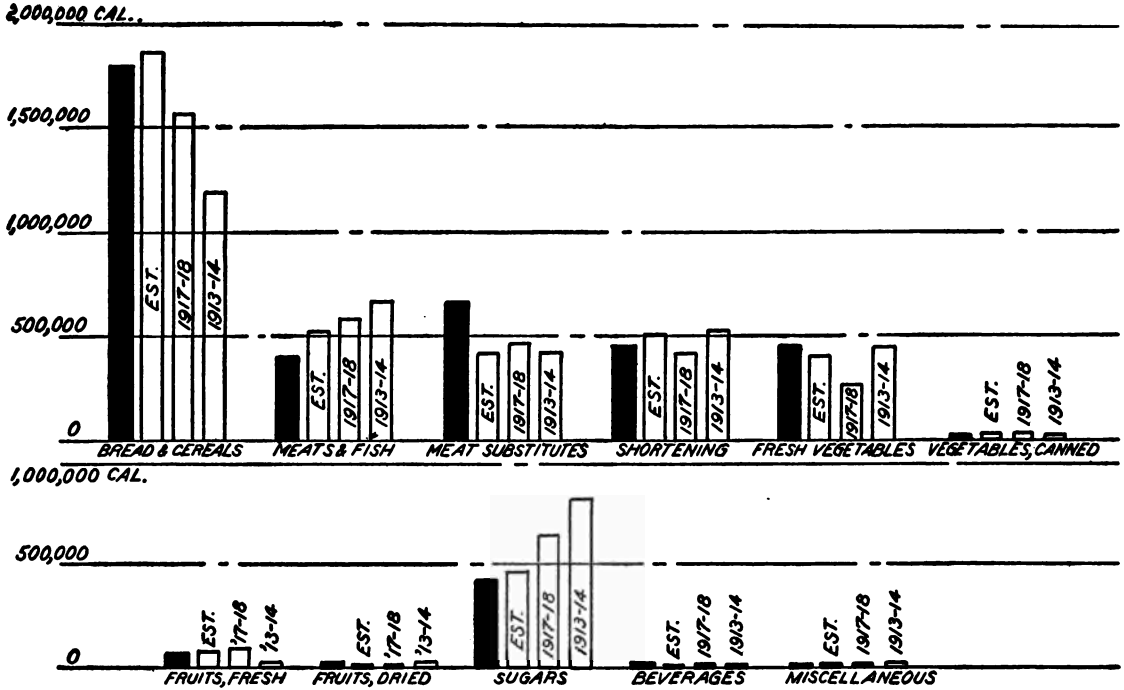

FIGURE 3. COMPARISON OF FOOD CONSUMPTION BY CALORIES

The recommended standard is shown in black.

The second bar labeled "Est." represents actual food consumption as shown by the food estimates of 260 families. The third bar represents the average food consumption of 31 families who kept account-book records during 1917–18. The fourth bar represents the average food consumption of four families who kept account-book records during 1913–14.

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TABLE 6. ANNUAL FOOD CONSUMPTION AS SHOWN BY ESTIMATES. BY CLASSES AND ARTICLES OF FOOD

CLASSES AND ARTICLES OF FOOD	NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTING USE OF	AVERAGE PER STANDARD FAMILY (3.80 UNITS OF CONSUMPTION)				
		QUANTITY				*Fuel value (calories)*
		Total (lbs.)	*Protein (lbs.)*	*Carbohydrates (lbs.)*	*Fats (lbs.)*	
ALL CLASSES	260	5,459.52	323.05	1,025.67	282.64	4,361,587.32
Bread and cereals	260	1,421.49	158.82	436.21	18.17	1,899,185.52
Barley	36	2.56	.22	2.00	.03	4,243.69
Bread	248	987.94	117.56	122.68	2.96	1,175,649.06
Buckwheat	56	6.20	.40	4.83	.07	10,048.38
Buns and rolls	64	68.74	4.33	39.39	4.47	100,017.26
Cakes, miscellaneous	72	17.04	1.01	10.24	1.81	28,541.94
Cereals, ready-cooked, unspecified	88	6.92	.80	5.32	.10	11,784.21
Cornflakes	27	2.71	.31	2.08	.04	4,613.14
Cornmeal	131	22.17	2.04	16.72	.42	36,691.16
Cornstarch	191	12.01	.....	10.81	.....	20,119.40
Crackers	152	21.11	2.15	15.28	1.86	40,207.27
Flour, wheat	255	152.99	15.91	119.95	1.84	260,085.76
Grapenuts	2	.04	.01	.03	(1)	73.10
Hominy	4	.50	.04	.40	(1)	828.19
Macaroni	68	6.60	.88	4.89	.06	10,988.04
Noodles	2	.04	.01	.03	(1)	69.94
Oatmeal	212	50.29	8.10	33.95	3.62	93,538.61
Pies	34	7.09	.22	3.03	.69	8,999.10
Rice	247	40.95	3.28	32.35	.12	66,751.33
Shredded wheat	20	1.96	.21	1.53	.03	3,330.29
Spaghetti	122	10.68	1.29	8.15	.04	17,734.18
Tapioca	54	2.59	.01	2.28	(1)	4,274.71
Wheat breakfast foods	6	.36	.04	.27	.01	596.76
Meats and fish	260	492.85	77.09	.61	87.86	514,444.26
Bacon	83	11.25	1.07	.....	6.69	30,219.00
Beef, dried	65	4.62	1.81	.....	.25	4,435.20
Beef, fresh	259	237.52	37.53	.....	36.10	221,608.21
Clams	11	.15	.02	.01	(1)	51.10
Fish, canned	105	3.91	.80	.....	.34	2,922.08
Fish, fresh	179	49.38	5.93	.....	1.97	19,161.06
Fish, salt or dried	72	9.29	1.60	.....	1.39	8,852.41
Fowl and game	172	17.17	2.35	.....	2.11	13,309.14
Ham, luncheon	103	17.41	3.85	.....	3.59	22,285.84
Lamb	68	14.68	2.33	.....	2.00	12,765.84
Meats, ready-cooked	141	17.94	5.51	.....	2.33	20,089.73
Mutton	72	14.79	2.04	.....	3.43	18,260.21
Oysters	107	6.05	.36	.20	.08	1,392.54
Pork	167	43.96	5.89	.....	10.64	55,827.04
Sausage	141	15.14	1.97	.17	6.69	32,168.97
Scrapple	168	21.06	2.74	.23	9.31	44,743.23
Veal	54	8.53	1.29	.....	.94	6,352.66
Meat substitutes	260	907.18	53.23	68.62	49.60	427,502.77
Beans, dried	207	28.68	6.45	17.09	.52	46,024.46
Buttermilk	41	11.32	.34	.54	.06	1,868.26
Cheese, American pale	147	11.53	3.32	.....	4.14	23,684.07
Cheese, cream	16	1.62	.34	.07	.02	824.07
Cheese, Swiss	33	2.13	.58	.03	.74	4,280.99
Eggs	251	109.86	13.07	.....	10.22	69,762.33
Infants' food	2	1.82	.23	1.39	.06	3,264.27

(1) Less than one two-hundredth of 1 pound.

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TABLE 6—*Continued*

CLASSES AND ARTICLES OF FOOD	NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTING USE OF	AVERAGE PER STANDARD FAMILY (3.80 UNITS OF CONSUMPTION)				
		QUANTITY				*Fuel value (calories)*
		Total (lbs.)	*Protein (lbs.)*	*Carbohydrates (lbs.)*	*Fats (lbs.)*	
Meat substitutes (cont'd).						
Milk, condensed	91	17.91	1.58	9.69	1.49	25,610.25
Milk, evaporated	66	22.25	2.14	2.49	2.07	17,355.00
Milk, fresh	226	682.21	22.51	34.11	27.29	211,483.80
Milk, skimmed	6	8.04	.27	.41	.02	1,327.23
Nuts	77	1.50	.10	.10	.40	1,872.59
Peanut butter	99	5.45	1.60	.93	2.54	15,404.10
Peas, dried	45	2.86	.70	1.77	.03	4,741.35
Shortening	260	135.12	1.05	.....	120.62	510,582.45
Butter	194	62.71	.63	.....	53.31	226,085.00
Crisco	39	4.25	.....	.....	4.25	17,955.37
Lard	217	35.97	.....	.....	35.97	151,781.51
Oleomargarine	89	27.99	.34	.....	23.23	98,659.17
Olive oil	53	2.33	.....	.....	2.33	9,492.94
Suet	11	1.87	.08	.....	1.53	6,608.46
Vegetables, fresh	260	1,620.90	26.58	186.78	2.91	404,276.00
Asparagus	28	3.24	.06	.11	.06	340.03
Beets	57	11.24	.15	.86	.01	1,797.83
Cabbage	183	75.68	1.06	3.67	.15	8,703.59
Carrots	125	38.67	.34	2.86	.07	6,186.79
Cauliflower	8	1.87	.03	.09	.01	261.62
Celery	17	1.49	.01	.04	(1)	96.94
Corn	197	89.23	1.07	6.87	.36	16,060.83
Cucumbers	12	1.37	.01	.04	(1)	88.75
Eggplant	17	1.00	.01	.05	(1)	129.50
Lettuce	107	2.41	.02	.06	.01	156.85
Lima beans	92	24.86	.80	2.46	.07	6,338.45
Onions	256	90.83	1.27	8.08	.27	17,257.17
Parsnips	4	1.04	.01	.11	(1)	239.77
Peas	70	21.86	.79	2.14	.04	5,573.22
Peppers	7	1.53	.01	.06	(1)	138.39
Potatoes, Irish	260	994.29	17.90	146.16	.99	308,228.76
Potatoes, sweet	6	7.05	.10	1.16	.04	3,243.53
Pumpkins	1	.02	(1)	(1)	(1)	.93
Radishes	7	.64	.01	.03	(1)	60.80
Rhubarb	4	.64	(1)	.01	(1)	41.41
Spinach	59	8.77	.18	.28	(1)	832.63
Squash	1	.26	(1)	.01	(1)	26.06
String beans	162	42.91	.90	3.00	.13	7,294.36
Tomatoes	253	159.38	1.43	6.22	.64	15,938.01
Turnips	121	34.32	.31	1.96	.03	4,118.17
Vegetables, unspecified	7	6.30	.11	.45	.03	1,121.61
Vegetables, canned	232	88.92	2.35	8.76	.55	22,206.31
Asparagus	3	.58	.01	.02	.01	48.90
Baked beans	51	8.09	.56	1.59	.20	4,489.82
Beets	1	.43	.01	.03	(1)	78.93
Corn	147	18.25	.51	3.47	.22	8,305.10
Lima beans	6	.56	.02	.08	(1)	201.54
Onions	1	.03	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.23
Peas	148	20.06	.72	1.96	.04	5,115.43
Soups, unspecified	8	2.46	.05	.08	.01	307.65
String beans	8	.43	.01	.01	(1)	41.08
Tomatoes	173	36.29	.44	1.45	.07	3,447.52
Vegetables, unspecified	10	1.74	.02	.07	(1)	165.11

(1) Less than one two-hundredth of 1 pound.

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TABLE 6—*Continued*

CLASSES AND ARTICLES OF FOOD	NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTING USE OF	AVERAGE PER STANDARD FAMILY (3.80 UNITS OF CONSUMPTION)				
		QUANTITY				*Fuel value (calories)*
		Total (lbs.)	*Protein (lbs.)*	*Carbohydrates (lbs.)*	*Fats (lbs.)*	
Fruits, fresh	253	389.93	1.68	38.39	.95	69,837.41
Apples	226	212.48	.64	22.95	.64	40,370.79
Bananas	63	9.44	.08	1.35	.04	2,455.24
Berries, unspecified	22	3.92	.04	.40	.04	835.78
Blackberries	7	.46	.01	.05	.01	123.23
Cantaloupes	9	1.79	.01	.08	.....	143.17
Cherries	6	.22	(1)	.02	(1)	57.30
Currants	4	.07	(1)	.01	.....	19.18
Gooseberries	1	.02	(1)	(1)	.....	5.76
Grapefruit	10	4.18	.03	.36	(1)	627.22
Grapes	32	2.73	.03	.39	.03	806.41
Lemons	1	.08	(1)	.01	(1)	10.14
Oranges	136	53.27	.32	4.53	.05	7,990.34
Peaches	209	87.36	.44	6.73	.09	13,540.58
Pears	33	8.21	.04	1.04	.03	1,887.36
Pineapples	11	.71	(1)	.06	(1)	141.31
Plums	17	.88	.01	.17	.....	324.14
Raspberries	1	.06	.01	.01	.....	11.94
Strawberries	30	2.75	.02	.19	.02	412.66
Watermelons	8	1.30	(1)	.04	(1)	64.86
Fruits, canned	41	5.14	.03	.91	.01	1,810.91
Cherries	5	.25	(1)	.05	(1)	104.15
Fruits, unspecified	8	.66	.01	.07	(1)	145.68
Peaches	24	2.19	.02	.24	(1)	480.77
Pears	10	1.05	(1)	.19	(1)	372.82
Pineapple	11	.99	(1)	.36	.01	707.49
Fruits, dried	206	22.43	.61	14.66	.40	28,166.65
Apples	1	.10	(1)	.07	(1)	120.10
Apricots	5	.26	.01	.16	(1)	293.19
Currants	3	.11	(1)	.08	(1)	161.62
Fruits, unspecified	121	10.52	.34	6.77	.17	12,152.03
Peaches	10	.81	.04	.50	.01	907.82
Prunes	48	3.25	.05	2.02	.....	3,861.76
Raisins	137	7.38	.17	5.06	.22	10,670.13
Sugars	260	281.63	.12	267.50	.....	468,978.55
Jams and jellies	106	11.70	.12	5.55	.....	10,568.41
Molasses	202	26.59	.....	18.61	.....	32,568.92
Sugar, granulated	259	243.34	.....	243.34	.....	425,841.22
Beverages	260	66.26	1.08	1.89	1.44	10,778.98
Cereal coffee	4	.48	(1)	.01	.....	14.42
Cocoa	149	4.98	1.08	1.88	1.44	10,764.56
Coffee	249	46.52	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea	241	14.28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	210	27.67	.41	1.34	.13	3,827.51
Olives	4	.07	(1)	.01	.01	73.77
Pickles	91	4.13	.02	.11	.01	289.22
Sauerkraut	173	19.69	.33	.75	.10	2,461.63
Tomato catsup	55	3.78	.06	.47	.01	1,002.89

(1) Less than one two-hundredth of 1 pound.

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TABLE 7. ANNUAL FOOD CONSUMPTION DURING 1917–18 AS SHOWN BY THE ACCOUNT-BOOK RECORDS OF 31 FAMILIES. BY CLASSES AND ARTICLES OF FOOD

CLASSES AND ARTICLES OF FOOD	NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTING USE OF	AVERAGE PER STANDARD FAMILY (3.80 UNITS OF CONSUMPTION)				
		QUANTITY				*Fuel value (calories)*
		Total (lbs.)	*Protein (lbs.)*	*Carbohydrates (lbs.)*	*Fats (lbs.)*	
ALL CLASSES	31	5,126.55	307.35	1,267.32	284.09	4,189,869.19
Bread and cereals	31	1,176.61	129.59	680.06	21.34	1,593,986.60
Barley	4	2.52	.21	1.96	.03	4,158.00
Bread	31	780.46	92.87	401.94	2.34	928,747.40
Buckwheat	11	10.31	.66	8.03	.12	16,702.20
Buns and rolls	16	46.67	2.94	26.74	3.03	67,904.85
Cakes, miscellaneous	29	79.12	4.67	47.55	8.39	132,526.00
Cereals, ready-cooked, unspecified	1	1.80	.21	1.38	.03	3,063.60
Cornflakes	7	1.20	.14	.92	.02	2,042.40
Cornmeal	9	10.79	.99	8.14	.21	17,857.45
Cornstarch	7	3.12	.....	2.81	.....	5,226.00
Crackers	21	23.23	2.37	16.82	2.04	44,253.15
Flour, wheat	21	118.82	12.36	93.15	1.43	201,994.00
Hominy	2	1.20	.10	.95	.01	1,980.00
Macaroni	13	9.44	1.26	7.00	.08	15,717.60
Noodles	9	14.63	1.71	11.06	.15	24,358.95
Oatmeal	18	37.89	6.10	25.58	2.73	70,475.40
Pies	13	4.83	.15	2.07	.47	6,134.10
Rice	20	15.11	1.21	11.94	.05	24,629.30
Shredded wheat	8	12.59	1.32	9.81	.18	21,403.00
Spaghetti	2	.90	.11	.69	(1)	1,494.00
Tapioca	1	.24	(1)	.21	(1)	396.00
Wheat breakfast foods	6	1.74	.21	1.31	.03	2,923.20
Meats and fish	31	534.28	91.94	1.49	99.57	593,372.63
Bacon	18	17.53	1.67	.....	10.41	47,068.05
Beef, dried	10	2.52	.99	.....	.14	2,419.20
Beef, fresh	30	202.67	32.02	.....	30.81	189,091.11
Clams	6	.89	.09	.05	.01	302.60
Fish, canned	19	4.63	.95	.....	.40	3,463.24
Fish, fresh	17	24.52	2.94	.....	.98	9,513.76
Fish, salt or dried	12	10.22	1.76	.....	1.53	9,739.66
Fowl and game	9	15.83	2.17	.....	1.95	12,268.25
Ham, luncheon	22	15.20	3.36	.....	3.13	19,456.00
Lamb	12	25.49	4.05	.....	3.47	22,176.30
Meats, ready-cooked	23	86.76	26.64	.....	11.28	97,171.20
Meats, unspecified	2	.22	.03	.....	.03	205.26
Mutton	3	1.80	.25	.....	.42	2,223.00
Oysters	16	24.57	1.47	.81	.32	5,651.10
Pork	21	32.39	4.34	.....	7.84	41,135.30
Sausage	24	35.77	4.65	.39	15.81	76,011.25
Scrapple	21	22.24	2.89	.24	9.83	47,260.90
Veal	13	11.03	1.67	.....	1.21	8,217.35
Meat substitutes	31	1,124.28	57.37	71.56	56.17	465,577.50
Beans, dried	20	27.28	6.14	16.26	.49	43,784.40
Buttermilk	1	1.03	.03	.05	.01	169.95
Cheese, American pale	23	15.51	4.47	.....	5.57	31,873.05
Cheese, Swiss	3	.36	.10	(1)	.13	723.60
Cocoanut	3	.36	.02	.11	.21	1,031.40
Eggs	30	104.15	12.39	.....	9.69	66,135.25

(1) Less than one two-hundredth of 1 pound.

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TABLE 7—*Continued*

CLASSES AND ARTICLES OF FOOD	NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTING USE OF	AVERAGE PER STANDARD FAMILY (3.80 UNITS OF CONSUMPTION)				
		QUANTITY				*Fuel value (calories)*
		Total (lbs.)	*Protein (lbs.)*	*Carbohydrates (lbs.)*	*Fats (lbs.)*	
Meat substitutes (cont'd.)						
Milk, condensed	17	8.10	.71	4.38	.67	11,583.00
Milk, evaporated	1	.24	.02	.03	.02	187.20
Milk, fresh	31	931.54	30.74	46.58	37.26	288,777.40
Milk, skimmed	1	26.81	.91	1.37	.08	4,423.65
Nuts	7	2.70	.19	.18	.72	3,375.00
Peanut butter	7	2.78	.81	.48	1.29	7,853.50
Peas, dried	6	3.42	.84	2.12	.03	5,660.10
Shortening	31	114.55	.92	.....	101.12	427,784.73
Butter	28	61.51	.62	.....	52.28	221,743.55
Crisco	4	3.72	.....	.....	3.72	15,698.40
Lard	26	20.08	.....	.....	20.08	84,737.60
Oleomargarine	12	24.34	.29	.....	20.20	85,798.50
Olive oil	6	4.54	.....	.....	4.54	18,532.28
Suet	2	.36	.01	.....	.30	1,274.40
Vegetables, fresh	31	1,124.49	19.31	130.61	2.03	283,879.00
Asparagus	5	9.35	.17	.31	.02	981.75
Beets	8	23.38	.30	1.80	.02	3,740.80
Cabbage	24	53.48	.75	2.57	.11	6,150.20
Carrots	20	30.91	.28	2.29	.06	4,945.60
Cauliflower	8	7.67	.14	.36	.04	1,073.80
Celery	16	5.87	.05	.15	.01	381.55
Corn	7	23.37	.28	1.80	.09	4,206.60
Cucumbers	5	3.96	.03	.10	.01	257.40
Eggplant	3	1.80	.02	.09	.01	234.00
Lettuce	20	6.71	.07	.17	.01	436.15
Lima beans	9	49.13	1.57	4.86	.15	12,528.15
Onions	30	43.65	.61	3.88	.13	8,293.50
Parsnips	3	2.03	.03	.22	.01	466.90
Peas	6	28.36	1.02	2.78	.06	7,231.80
Peppers	7	2.18	.03	.08	(1)	189.00
Potatoes, Irish	27	657.69	11.84	96.68	.66	203,883.90
Potatoes, sweet	10	24.32	.34	5.33	.15	11,187.20
Pumpkins	1	.84	(1)	.02	(1)	50.40
Radishes	6	1.59	.01	.06	(1)	151.05
Rhubarb	7	15.65	.06	.34	.06	1,017.25
Spinach	4	2.18	.05	.07	.01	207.10
Squash	2	.96	.01	.04	(1)	96.00
String beans	11	40.71	.85	2.81	.12	6,920.70
Tomatoes	17	69.79	.63	2.72	.28	6,979.00
Turnips	13	18.91	.17	1.08	.02	2,269.20
Vegetables, canned	28	131.50	4.33	15.01	1.16	39,278.15
Asparagus	2	1.20	.02	.03	(1)	102.00
Beans	17	24.88	1.72	4.88	.62	13,808.40
Beets	1	1.02	.02	.08	(1)	188.70
Corn	18	27.87	.78	5.30	.33	12,680.85
Peas	16	30.20	1.09	2.96	.06	7,701.00
Soups, unspecified	13	11.60	.28	.37	.07	1,450.00
Spinach	1	.29	.01	.01	.01	75.40
Tomatoes	20	34.44	.41	1.38	.07	3,271.80
Fruits, fresh	30	517.11	2.33	53.31	1.47	96,704.50
Apples	25	252.22	.76	27.24	.76	47,921.80
Bananas	12	17.64	.14	2.52	.07	4,586.40
Berries, unspecified	3	3.15	.03	.32	.04	670.95

(1) Less than one two-hundredth of 1 pound.

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TABLE 7—*Continued*

CLASSES AND ARTICLES OF FOOD	NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTING USE OF	AVERAGE PER STANDARD FAMILY (3.80 UNITS OF CONSUMPTION)				
		QUANTITY				*Fuel value (calories)*
		Total (lbs.)	*Protein (lbs.)*	*Carbohydrates (lbs.)*	*Fats (lbs.)*	
Fruit, fresh (cont'd.)						
Cantaloupes	1	1.08	(1)	.05	.....	86.40
Crab apples	1	3.60	.01	.39	.01	684.00
Cranberries	3	1.59	.01	.16	.01	341.85
Grapefruit	5	11.15	.07	.95	.01	1,672.50
Grapes	9	14.81	.15	2.13	.18	4,368.95
Lemons	10	10.46	.07	.62	.05	1,307.50
Oranges	16	83.51	.50	7.10	.08	12,526.50
Peaches	11	65.69	.33	5.06	.07	10,181.95
Pears	10	46.99	.23	5.97	.19	10,807.70
Pineapples	2	.72	(1)	.07	(1)	144.00
Plums	3	3.15	.03	.60	.....	1,165.50
Quinces	1	.90	(1)	.10	(1)	171.00
Strawberries	1	.45	(1)	.03	(1)	67.50
Fruits, canned	9	14.78	.09	1.42	.04	4,830.65
Cherries	1	.24	(1)	.05	(1)	99.60
Peaches	6	9.35	.07	.01	.01	2,057.00
Pears	2	2.88	.01	.52	.01	1,022.40
Pineapple	5	2.31	.01	.84	.02	1,651.65
Fruits, dried	18	15.92	.39	10.40	.24	20,721.40
Apricots	2	.36	.02	.23	(1)	405.00
Citron	2	.09	(1)	.07	(1)	137.25
Peaches	5	1.92	.09	1.20	.02	2,160.00
Prunes	10	6.12	.11	3.81	.....	7,282.80
Raisins	11	7.43	.17	5.09	.22	10,736.35
Sugars	31	308.05	.03	300.40	.02	652,572.58
Apple butter	2	2.19	(1)	.81	.02	1,598.70
Candy	20	16.14	.....	15.49	.....	28,809.90
Jams and jellies	9	2.76	.03	1.31	.....	2,492.28
Molasses	18	11.06	.....	7.74	.....	13,548.50
Sugar, brown	1	.48	.....	.46	.....	847.20
Sugar, granulated	29	271.94	.....	271.94	.....	475,895.00
Sugar, loaf	2	.72	.....	.72	.....	126,000.00
Syrup	4	2.76	.....	1.93	.....	3,381.00
Beverages	30	38.61	.58	1.02	.78	5,832.00
Cocoa	12	2.70	.58	1.02	.78	5,832.00
Coffee	29	29.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea	23	6.41	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	24	26.37	.47	2.04	.15	5,329.45
Mincemeat	2	.71	.05	.43	.01	926.55
Olives	2	.16	(1)	.01	.03	164.00
Sauerkraut	18	17.99	.31	.68	.09	2,248.75
Tomato catsup	15	7.51	.11	.92	.02	1,990.15

(1) Less than one two-hundredth of 1 pound.

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TABLE 8. ANNUAL FOOD CONSUMPTION DURING 1913–14 AS SHOWN BY ACCOUNT-BOOK RECORDS OF FOUR FAMILIES. BY CLASSES AND ARTICLES OF FOOD

CLASSES AND ARTICLES OF FOOD	NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTING USE OF	AVERAGE PER STANDARD FAMILY (3.80 UNITS OF CONSUMPTION)				
		QUANTITY				*Fuel value (calories)*
		Total (lbs.)	*Protein (lbs.)*	*Carbohydrates (lbs.)*	*Fats (lbs.)*	
ALL CLASSES	4	5,111.68	274.38	1,316.87	332.13	4,296,136.33
Bread and cereals	4	793.50	78.46	513.57	24.51	1,203,444.92
Barley	2	2.17	.18	1.69	.02	3,580.50
Bread	4	263.33	31.34	135.61	.79	313,362.70
Buckwheat	1	1.30	.08	1.01	.02	2,106.00
Buns and rolls	2	27.93	1.76	16.00	1.82	40,638.15
Cakes, miscellaneous	4	135.35	7.99	81.35	14.35	226,711.25
Cereals, ready-cooked, unspecified	3	18.70	2.17	14.36	.26	31,827.40
Cornflakes	1	6.96	.81	5.35	.10	11,845.92
Cornmeal	2	2.17	.20	1.64	.04	3,591.35
Cornstarch	1	.43	.....	.39	.....	720.25
Crackers	3	21.74	2.21	15.74	1.91	41,414.70
Flour, wheat	4	268.37	27.91	210.40	3.22	456,229.00
Noodles	4	3.10	.36	2.34	.03	5,161.50
Oatmeal	2	9.78	1.57	6.60	.70	18,190.80
Pies	4	12.28	.38	5.26	1.20	15,595.60
Rice	4	18.26	1.46	14.43	.05	29,763.80
Shredded wheat	1	.33	.03	.26	(1)	561.00
Tapioca	2	1.30	.01	1.14	(1)	2,145.00
Meats and fish	4	731.37	107.63	3.86	122.74	724,899.93
Bacon	4	27.35	2.60	.....	16.25	73,434.75
Beef, fresh	4	223.28	35.28	.....	33.94	208,320.24
Clams	2	1.09	.12	.06	.01	370.60
Fish, canned	4	15.91	3.28	.....	1.37	11,900.68
Fish, fresh	3	28.70	3.44	.....	1.15	11,135.60
Fish, salt or dried	3	6.09	1.05	.....	.91	5,803.77
Fowl and game	3	23.48	3.22	.....	2.89	18,197.00
Ham, luncheon	2	35.98	7.95	.....	7.41	46,054.40
Lamb	3	40.27	6.40	.....	5.48	35,034.90
Meats, ready-cooked	4	43.95	13.49	.....	5.71	49,224.00
Meats, unspecified	2	9.18	1.45	.....	1.40	8,564.94
Mutton	2	49.11	6.78	.....	11.39	60,650.85
Oysters	2	106.30	6.38	3.51	1.38	24,449.00
Pork	3	87.12	11.67	.....	21.08	110,642.40
Sausage	3	19.87	2.58	.22	8.78	42,223.75
Scrapple	2	6.30	.82	.07	2.78	13,387.50
Veal	2	7.39	1.12	.....	.81	5,505.55
Meat substitutes	4	913.51	55.46	56.31	55.20	432,933.45
Beans, dried	4	8.91	2.00	5.31	.16	14,300.55
Cheese, American pale	3	26.83	7.73	.....	9.63	55,135.65
Eggs	4	159.69	19.00	.....	14.88	101,403.15
Milk, condensed	2	22.99	2.02	12.44	1.91	32,875.70
Milk, evaporated	1	.33	.03	.04	.03	257.40
Milk, fresh	3	685.20	22.61	34.26	27.41	212,412.00
Nuts	1	1.96	.14	.13	.52	2,450.00
Peanut butter	1	1.30	.38	.22	.60	3,672.50
Peas, dried	3	6.30	1.55	3.91	.06	10,426.50
Shortening	4	139.89	1.02	.....	124.87	528,069.73
Butter	4	99.13	.99	.....	84.26	357,363.65

(1) Less than one two-hundredth of 1 pound.

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TABLE 8—*Continued*

CLASSES AND ARTICLES OF FOOD	NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTING USE OF	AVERAGE PER STANDARD FAMILY (3.80 UNITS OF CONSUMPTION)				
		QUANTITY				Fuel value (calories)
		Total (lbs.)	Protein (lbs.)	Carbohydrates (lbs.)	Fats (lbs.)	
Shortening (continued)						
Crisco	1	5.65	.....	.....	5.65	23,843.00
Lard	4	29.02	.....	.....	29.02	122,464.40
Olive oil	2	5.24	.....	.....	5.24	21,389.68
Suet	1	.85	.03	.....	.70	3,009.00
Vegetables, fresh	4	1,666.56	27.65	212.42	2.64	455,402.65
Asparagus	2	2.61	.05	.09	.01	274.05
Beets	1	4.35	.06	.33	(1)	696.00
Cabbage	4	41.74	.58	2.00	.08	4,800.10
Carrots	2	3.48	.03	.26	.01	556.80
Cauliflower	2	8.70	.16	.41	.04	1,218.00
Celery	2	5.87	.05	.15	.01	381.55
Corn	3	69.73	.84	5.37	.28	12,551.40
Cucumbers	3	5.22	.04	.14	.01	339.30
Eggplant	2	5.87	.07	.30	.02	763.10
Lettuce	2	2.83	.03	.07	.01	183.95
Lima beans	3	35.06	1.12	3.47	.11	8,940.30
Onions	4	84.13	.18	7.49	.25	15,984.70
Peas	3	22.01	.79	2.16	.04	5,612.55
Peppers	1	.22	.....	.01	(1)	19.80
Potatoes, Irish	4	1,224.98	22.05	180.07	1.22	379,743.80
Potatoes, sweet	2	20.06	.28	4.39	.12	9,227.60
Radishes	2	1.85	.02	.07	(1)	175.75
Rhubarb	3	7.83	.03	.17	.03	508.95
Spinach	1	1.09	.02	.03	(1)	103.55
String beans	2	14.74	.31	1.02	.04	2,505.80
Tomatoes	3	84.36	.76	3.29	.34	8,436.00
Turnips	3	19.83	.18	1.13	.02	2,379.60
Vegetables, canned	3	45.17	1.58	5.99	.37	15,267.15
Beans	2	5.98	.41	1.17	.15	3,318.90
Corn	2	13.91	.39	2.64	.17	6,329.05
Peas	2	20.11	.72	1.97	.04	5,128.05
Tomatoes	1	5.17	.06	.21	.01	491.15
Fruits, fresh	4	213.29	1.31	21.82	1.04	41,826.76
Apples	2	34.65	.10	3.74	.10	6,583.50
Bananas	2	17.22	.14	2.46	.07	4,477.20
Berries, unspecified	2	35.87	.39	3.66	.43	7,640.31
Cantaloupes	2	17.83	.05	.82	.....	1,426.40
Grapes	2	21.20	.21	3.05	.25	6,254.00
Lemons	1	1.52	.01	.09	.01	190.00
Peaches	1	48.91	.24	3.77	.05	7,581.05
Pears	1	32.61	.16	4.14	.13	7,500.30
Watermelons	1	3.48	.01	.09	(1)	174.00
Fruits, canned	2	58.37	.29	16.97	.30	33,437.45
Apricots	1	4.35	.04	.75	.....	1,479.00
Peaches	2	9.67	.07	1.04	.01	2,127.40
Pears	2	5.22	.02	.94	.02	1,853.10
Pineapple	1	39.13	.16	14.24	.27	27,977.95
Fruits, dried	3	15.77	.37	10.43	.27	21,885.70
Apples	1	1.09	.02	.72	.02	1,291.65
Citron	1	.22	(1)	.17	(1)	335.50
Currants	2	6.09	.15	4.52	.10	9,104.55
Figs	1	.11	(1)	.08	(1)	162.25

(1) Less than one two-hundredth of 1 pound.

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TABLE 8—*Continued*

CLASSES AND ARTICLES OF FOOD	NUMBER OF FAMILIES REPORTING USE OF	AVERAGE PER STANDARD FAMILY (3.80 UNITS OF CONSUMPTION)				
		QUANTITY				*Fuel value (calories)*
		Total (lbs.)	*Protein (lbs.)*	*Carbohydrates (lbs.)*	*Fats (lbs).*	
Fruits, dried (continued)						
Peaches	1	.87	.04	.05	.01	978.75
Prunes	3	2.61	.05	1.62	.....	3,105.90
Raisins	3	4.78	.11	3.27	.14	6,907.10
Sugars	4	493.92	.34	474.27	.....	835,484.14
Candy	4	28.24	.....	27.11	.....	50,408.40
Jams and jellies	2	32.83	.33	15.56	.....	29,645.49
Marmalade	1	1.30	.01	1.10	(1)	2,060.50
Molasses	1	.98	.....	.69	.....	1,200.50
Sugar, granulated	4	428.04	.....	428.04	.....	749,070.00
Syrup	2	2.53	.....	1.77	.....	3,099.25
Beverages	4	30.32	.12	.20	.16	1,166.40
Cocoa	1	.54	.12	.20	.16	1,166.40
Coffee	4	11.52	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea	4	18.26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	4	10.01	.15	1.03	.03	2,318.05
Sauerkraut	1	2.39	.04	.09	.01	298.75
Tomato catsup	4	7.62	.11	.94	.02	2,019.30

(1) Less than one two-hundredth of 1 pound.

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CLOTHING

Requirements of a Fair Standard

	Price per article	Annual quantity	Annual cost
Total			$299.43
Total for husband			$ 77.68
Caps, wool and cotton mixture, 30 per cent wool, lined or unlined	$ .75	1	$ .75
Hats, soft or stiff felt, medium grade	2.25	½	1.13
Hats, cheapest straw, stiff brimmed	1.50	½	.75
Sweaters, 60 per cent wool	5.00	½	2.50
Overcoats, overcoating, 40 per cent wool	16.50	⅓	5.50
Suits, cheviot or cassimere, 50 per cent wool	16.50	1	16.50
Extra trousers, worsted face, cotton back	4.50	1	4.50
Overalls, denim	1.50	2	3.00
Working shirts, cotton flannel or flannelette	1.65	2	3.30
Working shirts, cotton shirting	1.50	2	3.00
Dress shirts, printed madras	1.50	2	3.00
Collars, stiff or soft washable	.25	6	1.50
Ties, silk and cotton four-in-hand	.65	3	1.95
Suspenders, cotton or lisle elastic web	.50	1	.50
Belts, cheap leather	.50	½	.25
Handkerchiefs, cotton	.125	6	.75
Nightshirts (homemade), 5 yds. 36 inch muslin, thread, and buttons	1.00	1	1.00
Nightshirts (homemade), 5 yds. 36 inch outing flannel, thread, and buttons	1.00	1	1.00
Summer underwear, sets, Balbriggan	1.50	3	4.50
Winter underwear, sets, 25 per cent wool	2.30	1	2.30
Socks, common cotton	.25	12	3.00
Shoes, gun-metal welt	5.50	2	11.00
Shoe repairs, half-soled and heeled	1.50	2	3.00
Rubbers, storm	1.50	1	1.50
Gloves, knitted yarn, 75 per cent wool	1.00	1	1.00
Garters, cotton elastic web	.50	1	.50
Total for wife			$65.78
Hats, plain velvet, little trimming	$3.50	½	$ 1.75
Hats, plain straw, little trimming	1.50	1	1.50
Coats, Kersey cloth, pile fabric, cheviot, or mixtures	15.00	½	7.50
Wash dresses (homemade), 6 yds. 36 inch gingham or percale, thread, and buttons	1.75	2½	4.38
Suits, wool poplin, or other material, 50 per cent wool	16.00	½	8.00
Skirts, serge, panama cloth, or plaid mixtures	5.00	1	5.00
Shirtwaists (homemade), 2½ yds. cotton voile or lawn, thread, and buttons	.75	3	2.25
Shirtwaists (homemade), 2½ yds. 36 inch washable silk, thread, and buttons	2.50	½	1.25
Petticoats (homemade), 3¾ yds. 27 or 36 inch muslin, cambric, or sateen, thread, and buttons	1.50	2	3.00
Corsets, standard make	2.00	1	2.00
Corset covers, cambric with narrow embroidered or lace edging	.40	2	.80
Summer underwear, cotton ribbed union suits	.75	3	2.25
Winter underwear, winter weight cotton union suits	1.50	2	3.00
Nightgowns (homemade), 4 yds. 36 inch nainsook, muslin, or outing flannel, thread, and buttons	1.25	2	2.50
Handkerchiefs, cotton	.10	6	.60
Gloves, cotton or chamoisette	.75	1	.75
Aprons (homemade), 5 yds. 36 inch figured percale or gingham, thread, and buttons	1.50	3	4.50
Stockings, plain cotton	.25	9	2.25
Shoes, gun-metal welt	5.00	2	10.00
Shoe repairs, half-soled and heeled	1.50	1	1.50
Rubbers, storm	1.00	1	1.00

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CLOTHING—*Continued*

	PRICE PER ARTICLE	ANNUAL QUANTITY	ANNUAL COST
Total for boy, age 13			$69.04
Caps, wool and cotton mixture, 30 per cent wool, lined or unlined	$ .75	1½	$ 1.13
Hats, wool and cotton mixture	1.25	½	.63
Sweaters, 60 per cent wool	5.00	½	2.50
Overcoats, overcoating, 30 per cent wool	10.00	½	5.00
Suits, 60 per cent wool, cassimere, union cheviot, or suiting	8.75	1½	13.13
Extra trousers, 35 per cent wool, union cheviot	1.50	1	1.50
Extra trousers, cotton khaki	1.00	2	2.00
Blouses (homemade), 2½ yds. 36 inch percale or gingham, thread, and buttons	.85	5	4.25
Collars, stiff or soft washable	.25	2	.50
Ties, silk Windsor	.30	2	.60
Belts, cheap leather	.50	½	.25
Handkerchiefs, cotton	.10	6	.60
Nightshirts (homemade), 3½ yds. 36 inch muslin, thread, and buttons	.90	1	.90
Nightshirts (homemade), 3½ yds. 36 inch outing flannel, thread, and buttons	.90	1	.90
Summer underwear, sets, Balbriggan	.90	3	2.70
Winter underwear, sets, winter weight cotton, fleece-lined	1.00	2	2.00
Stockings, cotton ribbed	.25	18	4.50
Shoes, gun-metal welt	4.50	4	18.00
Shoe repairs, half-soled and heeled	1.50	4	6.00
Rubbers, storm	1.00	1	1.00
Gloves, fleece-lined, cotton back	.75	1	.75
Garters (homemade), 1 yd. cotton elastic web	.10	2	.20
Total for girl, age 10			$52.75
Hats, tailored straw	$ 1.00	1	$ 1.00
Hats, velveteen or corduroy	1.25	1	1.25
Sweaters, worsted face, cotton back	2.00	1	2.00
Coats, cheviot, 50 per cent wool	7.50	½	3.75
Wash dresses (homemade), 4½ yds. 36 inch gingham or chambray, thread, and buttons	1.25	8	10.00
Petticoats (homemade), 2 yds. 36 inch muslin and 2½ yds. lace or edging, thread, and buttons	.90	2½	2.25
Petticoats (homemade), 2 yds. 36 inch outing flannel, thread, and buttons	.50	2	1.00
Drawer waists, muslin	.40	3	1.20
Drawers (homemade), 2 yds. 36 inch muslin, thread, and buttons	.40	6	2.40
Union suits, cotton, fleece-lined	1.25	2	2.50
Nightgowns (homemade), 3 yds. 36 inch muslin and 1½ yds. lace or edging, thread	.75	1	.75
Nightgowns (homemade), 3 yds. 36 inch outing flannel, thread	.75	1	.75
Handkerchiefs, cotton	.05	6	.30
Gloves, fleece-lined, cotton back	.75	1	.75
Stockings, cotton ribbed	.30	12	3.60
Shoes, gun-metal welt	4.00	4	16.00
Shoe repairs, half-soled and heeled	.75	2	1.50
Rubbers, storm	.75	1	.75
Garters (homemade), 1 yd. cotton elastic web	.10	2	.20
Ribbons, 8 yds. 3 inch silk face	.10	8	.80
Total for boy, age 6			$24.18
Caps, wool and cotton mixture, 30 per cent wool	$ .75	1½	$ 1.13
Sweaters, worsted face, cotton back	2.00	1	2.00
Overcoats, overcoating or union cheviot, 30 per cent wool	5.00	½	2.50
Wash suits (homemade), 2½ yds. 36 inch percale or gingham, thread, and buttons	.75	6	4.50

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CLOTHING—*Continued*

	PRICE PER ARTICLE	ANNUAL QUANTITY	ANNUAL COST
Total for boy, age 6 (continued)			
Ties, silk Windsor	.25	1	.25
Handkerchiefs, cotton	.05	6	.30
Nightgowns (homemade), 3 yds. 36 inch muslin, thread, and buttons	.75	1	.75
Nightgowns (homemade), 3 yds. 36 inch outing flannel, thread, and buttons	.75	1	.75
Drawer waists, muslin	.40	3	1.20
Drawers (homemade), 1½ yds. 36 inch muslin, thread, and buttons	.40	4	1.60
Union suits, cotton, fleece-lined	1.25	2	2.50
Stockings, cotton ribbed	.25	18	4.50
Shoes, satin calf, machine sewed, or nailed	3.00	3	9.00
Shoe repairs, half-soled	.75	2	1.50
Rubbers, storm	.75	1	.75
Gloves, fleece-lined, cotton back	.75	1	.75
Garters (homemade), 1 yd. cotton elastic web	.10	2	.20

Supporting Data

Basis of allowances. The clothing allowances in the above standard are based mainly upon the data contained in Tables 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 which show the average and the most frequently reported quantities of clothing articles required annually by the families investigated.

Neither the average nor the frequency figures were followed implicitly, but were used always as a guide in devising the standard. For example, Table 10 shows that the average number of wash dresses needed annually by the wife is 2.54 and the most frequently needed number is two, although a considerable proportion of the wives (45 out of the 187 reporting quantities) have reported three as their annual requirement. It seemed reasonable, therefore, to conclude that two and one-half wash dresses a year, that is, five bought every two years, would be a fair allowance, and hence they were included in the standard. The same table shows that only 77 wives reported the use of sweaters. This would seem to indicate that a sweater is not a customary part of the wearing apparel of working-

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men's wives, so the clothing standard of the wife makes no allowance whatever for sweaters.

The designation of clothing articles in the standard differs, in some instances, from that in the supporting data. For example, under clothing of the wife our table merely gives summer underwear. The information under this heading includes all the underwear worn by the wife, and the quantities appearing in the table refer to sets, consisting generally of two pieces, union suit and corset cover. It will be noted that the 249 wives reporting quantities appear to have used an average of 3.51 sets, which represents approximately seven garments. Two sets or four garments, however, were used by the largest number of wives. In formulating our standard we considered it better, in order to make our specifications clear, to treat the item corset covers separately from the general heading summer underwear. Two corset covers and three union suits are therefore allowed in our standard. It will also be seen by comparing Table 12 with the standard that woolen dresses have been entirely omitted from the articles allowed "girl age 10", although they were reported as used by 29 families. In formulating our standard we decided that as woolen dresses were not generally worn, no allowance would be made for them. In order, however, that the dress allowance for the little girl should not be less than our information shows to be necessary, eight wash dresses were allowed, although only six were used by the largest number of families reporting use. This number should adequately supply the child's needs. If desired, a woolen dress may be substituted for two wash dresses.

The specifications for the various articles of clothing were decided upon after consultation with clothing

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buyers and salesmen in a number of Philadelphia's down-town and outlying stores where workingmen are accustomed to trade. In deciding upon these specifications, it was our endeavor to conform as nearly as possible to existing standards of quality in workingmen's clothing.

Basis of prices. The prices given in the clothing standard are based upon the results of an inquiry made in September, 1918, into the retail prices obtaining in five different stores of popular custom in Philadelphia. In practically all cases where the quotations did not agree, the lowest price quoted was selected.

Comparison of clothing costs. In Table 3 it is shown that the average clothing expenditures per family of all the families reporting is $175.64. The total cost of the clothing standard outlined above is $299.43, which is about 70 per cent higher than the previous figure. This difference is accounted for very largely, but not wholly, by the rise in clothing prices since the period covered by the investigation. Two other causes help to explain the difference. One is that a considerable quantity of clothing reported by families was received as gifts and no cost was given. The other is that the families of lower income very often did not report the use of different articles of clothing which could hardly be omitted from a standard that purports to be fair. Nightshirts, for example, are absent from many clothing schedules, but, of course, were included in the standard, the allowance being based upon the reports of the families using nightshirts.

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Table 9. Clothing of the Husband. Quantity used Annually.

By Articles of Clothing

Articles of clothing	No. of families reporting use of article	Reporting quantities		Most frequently reported quantities and frequency of each					
				Highest frequency		2nd highest frequency		3rd highest frequency	
		No. of families	*Average quantity per family*	*Quantity*	*Frequency*	*Quantity*	*Frequency*	*Quantity*	*Frequency*
Hats and caps	253	252	1.46	2	97	1	85	1/2	30
Sweaters	141	141	.53	1/2	52	1	33	1/3	25
Overcoats	240	237	.34	1/3	71	1/4	46	1/2	43
Suits	249	249	.83	1	96	1/2	72	2	25
Extra trousers	141	141	1.82	1	56	2	41	3	16
Overalls	94	92	1.96	2	35	1	30	3	13
Working shirts	161	161	2.99	2	63	4	35	3	33
Dress shirts	210	208	3.43	2	51	3	48	4	37
Collars	220	209	7.12	6	74	2	32	3	27
Ties	183	160	2.42	2	58	1	40	{3 4	{21 21
Suspenders and belts	218	206	1.46	1	95	2	60	1/2	22
Handkerchiefs	185	160	9.44	12	67	6	54	3	8
Nightshirts	112	110	1.65	2	51	1	42	1/2	5
Summer underwear, sets	255	252	2.58	2	108	3	69	4	30
Winter underwear, sets	248	246	1.45	1	135	2	66	1 1/2	17
Socks	256	252	18.03	12	69	24	36	6	31
Shoes	255	254	2.51	2	106	1	45	3	43
Shoe repairs	216	191	1.93	1	83	2	74	3	19
Rubbers	168	167	1.05	1	108	1/2	30	2	18
Gloves	159	154	2.57	1	68	1/2	23	2	22
Shoestrings	70	63	5.78	6	18	2	15	3	7
Jewelry	7	6	2.35	3	3	1	1	{1/12 4	1 1
Garters and arm bands	153	152	1.52	1	81	2	57	3	9
Rubber boots	7	7	.56	1/2	3	{1 1/2 1/12	2 1 1	1/12	1
Raincoats	2	2	.22	1/3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather aprons	2	2	2.00	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....

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Table 10. Clothing of the Wife. Quantity used Annually.

By Articles of Clothing

Articles of clothing	No. of families reporting use of article	Reporting quantities		Most frequently reported quantities and frequency of each					
				Highest frequency		2nd highest frequency		3rd highest frequency	
		No. of families	*Average quantity per family*	*Quantity*	*Frequency*	*Quantity*	*Frequency*	*Quantity*	*Frequency*
Hats	247	247	1.22	1	82	2	81	½	37
Sweaters	77	74	.56	1	21	½	18	1/3	13
Coats	233	232	.40	1/3	66	½	58	¼	43
Furs	4	2	.13	1/5	1	1/20	1		
Wash dresses	190	187	2.54	2	79	3	45	4	28
Woolen dresses	63	63	.83	1	19	½	14	2	8
Suits	160	160	.44	½	50	1/3	30	¼	28
Skirts	155	153	1.33	1	66	½	28	2	26
Waists	227	225	2.97	2	68	3	48	1	31
Petticoats	189	180	1.96	2	62	1	50	1	26
Corsets	224	224	1.25	1	116	2	51	½	24
Summer underwear, sets	251	249	3.51	2	73	3	71	4	46
Winter underwear, sets	183	177	1.66	2	83	1	65	3	12
Shoestrings	13	13	3.23	2	8				
Nightgowns	181	176	1.80	2	67	1	48	3	17
Collars	5	1	2.00	2	1				
Handkerchiefs	151	100	10.60	12	45	6	25	24 2	6 6
Gloves	146	138	1.00	1	79	2	35	½	15
Aprons	215	208	3.41	2	51	3	46	4	39
Stockings	255	250	9.42	6	54	12	53	4	33
Shoes	253	250	1.88	2	94	1	88	3	38
Shoe repairs	161	145	1.34	1	102	2	29	3	8
Rubbers	134	134	.85	1	85	½	33	1/3	8
Jewelry	3	2	1.00	1	2				
Garters	37	35	1.34	1	25	2	8	3	2

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TABLE 11. CLOTHING OF BOY, AGE 13. QUANTITY USED ANNUALLY. BY ARTICLES OF CLOTHING

[Data based upon reports on clothing requirements of 80 boys, ages 11, 12, 13, and 14]

ARTICLES OF CLOTHING	No. OF FAMILIES REPORTING USE OF ARTICLE	REPORTING QUANTITIES		MOST FREQUENTLY REPORTED QUANTITIES AND FREQUENCY OF EACH					
				HIGHEST FREQUENCY		2ND HIGHEST FREQUENCY		3RD HIGHEST FREQUENCY	
		No. of families	*Average quantity per family*	*Quantity*	*Frequency*	*Quantity*	*Frequency*	*Quantity*	*Frequency*
Hats and caps	80	79	1.98	2	44	1	21	3	4
Sweaters	52	52	.66	½	27	1	19	1/2	5
Overcoats	70	68	.52	½	38	1/2	14	1	10
Suits	74	74	1.30	1	45	2	18	½	7
Extra trousers	64	63	2.33	2	28	1	16	3	11
Overalls	5	4	1.75	1	3	4	1	.....	.....
Shirts	10	9	4.56	6	4	4	3	3	1
								2	1
Blouses	71	70	5.19	6	22	4	16	3	18
Collars	38	33	3.72	2	10	3	6	6	6
Ties	50	37	2.62	2	17	3	8	1	6
Suspenders and belts	55	49	1.44	1	31	2	13	3	3
Handkerchiefs	44	32	8.43	6	15	12	6	4	3
								2	3
Nightshirts	49	44	1.39	1	23	2	18	1/2	3
Summer underwear, sets	77	77	2.29	2	49	3	12	1	7
Winter underwear, sets	77	75	1.61	2	35	1	31	1½	4
Stockings	80	79	20.51	12	17	52	7	20	6
						24	7	6	6
Shoes	80	80	4.15	4	23	3	16	2	15
Shoe repairs	68	59	4.32	2	14	4	13	1	9
Rubbers	55	55	1.14	1	44	2	7	½	3
Gloves	56	49	1.24	1	34	2	9	½	4
Shoestrings	29	27	6.74	6	8	2	5	12	4
Jewelry	1	1	1.00	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garters	65	62	1.99	2	30	1	21	3	7
Rubber boots	3	3	.58	½	1	1	1	¼	1
Raincoats	1	1	1.00	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

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TABLE 12. CLOTHING OF GIRL, AGE 10. QUANTITY USED ANNUALLY. BY ARTICLES OF CLOTHING

[Data based upon reports on clothing requirements of 95 girls, ages 7, 8, 9, and 10]

ARTICLES OF CLOTHING	No. of families reporting use of article	REPORTING QUANTITIES		MOST FREQUENTLY REPORTED QUANTITIES AND FREQUENCY OF EACH					
				HIGHEST FREQUENCY		2ND HIGHEST FREQUENCY		3RD HIGHEST FREQUENCY	
		No. of families	*Average quantity per family*	*Quantity*	*Frequency*	*Quantity*	*Frequency*	*Quantity*	*Frequency*
Hats	91	90	1.24	1	39	2	31	½	15
Sweaters	53	53	.69	1	24	½	19	⅓	9
Coats	91	89	.63	½	39	1	25	⅓	17
Wash dresses	93	93	5.71	6	32	5 / 4	16 / 16	3	10
Woolen dresses	29	28	1.54	1	15	2	7	¼ / ½ / 4	2 / 2 / 2
Middies	8	8	2.50	2	4	4	2	11 / 3	1 / 1
Petticoats	78	75	3.83	6	18	3	17	4	14
Corsets	2	2	2.00	2	2				
Summer underwear, sets	94	92	3.57	3	30	4	22	2	21
Winter underwear, sets	93	90	1.94	2	43	1	22	3	19
Nightgowns	64	63	1.71	2	29	1	26	3	5
Ribbons	69	28	4.61	4	7	2 / 3	5 / 5	5 / 6	4 / 4
Handkerchiefs	56	32	8.06	6	17	12	10	8 / 5	2 / 2
Gloves and mittens	71	70	1.10	1	57	2	9	½	4
Aprons	18	17	2.18	2	9	3	4	1	3
Stockings	94	94	16.00	12	21	6	12	24	11
Shoes	95	95	3.88	4	33	3	22	2	16
Shoe repairs	82	69	3.18	3	19	2	18	4	14
Rubbers	78	77	1.23	1	58	2	15	3 / ½	2 / 2
Jewelry	2								
Garters	87	87	2.06	1	33	2	32	3	14
Shoestrings	7	6	4.83	1	2				
Raincoats	1	1	.50	½	1				

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TABLE 13. CLOTHING OF BOY, AGE 6. QUANTITY USED ANNUALLY. BY ARTICLES OF CLOTHING

[Data based upon reports on clothing requirements of 90 boys, ages 4, 5, and 6]

ARTICLES OF CLOTHING	No. OF FAMILIES REPORTING USE OF ARTICLE	REPORTING QUANTITIES		MOST FREQUENTLY REPORTED QUANTITIES AND FREQUENCY OF EACH					
				HIGHEST FREQUENCY		2ND HIGHEST FREQUENCY		3RD HIGHEST FREQUENCY	
		No. of families	*Average quantity per family*	*Quantity*	*Frequency*	*Quantity*	*Frequency*	*Quantity*	*Frequency*
Hats and caps	86	83	1.53	1	40	2	28	3	6
Sweaters	51	48	.83	1	27	½	14	1/2	5
Overcoats	82	80	.67	½	33	1	30	1/2	15
Wash suits	79	79	5.23	1	13	6	10	3	9
Extra trousers	38	38	3.29	2	12	3	11	4	6
Overalls	7	7	2.00	2	3	1	2	3	2
Shirts	3	3	3.00	2	1	3	1	4	1
Blouses	34	33	5.70	6	11	2	8	10	4
Collars	3	3	1.22	1/2	1	1	1	2	1
Ties	14	13	2.23	2	7	1	4	{3 8	1 1
Suspenders and belts	7	7	2.00	2	5	1	1	3	1
Handkerchiefs	14	10	6.58	6	6				
Nightgowns	64	63	1.79	2	30	1	23	4	4
Summer underwear, sets	88	88	2.74	2	46	3	21	4	12
Winter underwear, sets	84	83	2.00	2	46	1	19	3	13
Stockings	89	87	20.35	12	21	26	12	24	8
Shoes	89	89	3.73	4	30	2	16	3	15
Shoe repairs	55	55	2.69	1	17	{2 3	12 12	4	7
Rubbers	48	48	1.13	1	40	2	5	½	2
Gloves and mittens	56	54	1.19	1	42	2	11	½	1
Shoestrings	13	12	3.58	2	4	1	3	6	2
Jewelry	1	1	1.00	1	1				
Garters	70	70	1.70	1	40	2	21	4	4
Rubber boots	1	1	1.00	1	1				

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CARFARE

Requirements of a Fair Standard

TOTAL	$35.40
Carfare of husband to and from work, 604 rides @ $.05	$30.20
Carfare of family for all other purposes, 104 rides @ $.05	5.20

Supporting Data

It is assumed in the above standard that the breadwinner of the family is obliged to ride to and from his place of work. Doubtless a small proportion of the laborers employed by the city government live within walking distance of their work and thus avoid the expense of carfare, but since municipal activities are not concentrated in the industrial sections of the city where most workingmen have their homes, this proportion is probably much smaller than it is in case of workers in private establishments. It should be remembered, too, that the allowance of five cents for a ride is insufficient in those cases where exchange tickets are required. If this cost could be accurately ascertained and the amount saved by walking to and from work also could be ascertained, we might find that the one very nearly offsets the other. The husband's annual allowance of 604 rides at five cents a ride, therefore, seems only fair.

For all purposes other than taking the husband to and from work, the standard provides 104 rides. This will enable the wife and other members of the family to take occasional shopping and amusement trips, but the occasions cannot come very frequently. Even if the wife were to avail herself of all the rides, she would still be limited to two rides a week. It is obvious that any excess in the allowance for the husband's

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carfare to and from work could readily be used by the family for other purposes.

Table 14 shows the actual expenditures of our families for carfare. It must be borne in mind, however, that these are the expenditures of families whose principal breadwinners for the most part were engaged in industrial pursuits and thus were more likely to live within walking distance of their work than are city employes.

TABLE 14. CARFARE. AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURES FOR VARIOUS OBJECTS

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE	REPORTING EXPENDITURES		ALL FAMILIES (260)
	Number of families	*Average expenditures per family*	*Average expenditures per family*
All objects	254	$32.01	$31.27
Carfare of husband	165	$34.04	$21.60
Carfare of children to and from work	32	37.70	4.64
Carfare of children to and from school	3	26.17	.30
Carfare of wife	148	4.66	2.65
Carfare for visiting and recreation	76	5.72	1.67
Unspecified	12	8.75	.41

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CLEANING SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

Requirements of a Fair Standard

	Price	Annual Quantity	Annual Cost
Total			$42.80
Specified requirements			$33.97
Personal			$15.15
Toilet soap, small bars	$.07	70	$ 4.90
Tooth brushes	.25	5	1.25
Tooth paste or powder, tubes or boxes	.10	12	1.20
Combs, plain hard rubber	.35	1	.35
Hair brushes, wooden back	.50	½	.25
Shoe polish, boxes	.10	12	1.20
Barber's services:			
Husband, shaves and haircuts	.40	10	4.00
Children, haircuts	.25	8	2.00
Household			$18.82
Laundry soap, ½ lb. bars	$.08	120	$ 9.60
Starch, pounds	.08	24	1.92
Bluing, pint bottles	.10	12	1.20
Clothesline, yards	.02½	5	.13
Clothespins, dozens	.03	1	.03
Stove polish, boxes	.06	26	1.56
Furniture polish, pint bottles	.25	2	.50
Cleanser, boxes	.05	36	1.80
Collars sent to laundry	.04	52	2.08
Unspecified requirements, 26 per cent of cost of specified requirements			$ 8.83

Supporting Data

Basis of allowances. The data in Table 15 have been used as a general guide in determining the standard outlined above. In the collection of these data, it did not prove possible in all cases to ascertain the actual quantities purchased throughout the year, but it was possible nevertheless in case of a number of items to

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estimate the annual quantities from the annual cost, and thus secure a fair basis for fixing the standard allowances. This was true of combs and hair brushes and also of clotheslines and clothespins.

About 20.6 per cent of the expenditures, however, were for miscellaneous items that could not be readily specified in actual quantities. In order to provide for these items in the standard an allowance has been made for "unspecified requirements" equal to 26 per cent of the cost of the specified requirements, which is equivalent to 20.6 per cent of the total cost of the standard. Thus the same relationship is maintained between the two parts of the standard that we found existing between the corresponding two parts of the reported expenditures for cleaning supplies and services.

Basis of prices. The prices used in this standard are those current in Philadelphia during November, 1918.

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TABLE 15. CLEANING SUPPLIES AND SERVICES. AVERAGE ANNUAL QUANTITIES USED AND AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURES. BY OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE [1]

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE	REPORTING USE OF ARTICLES LISTED			FAMILIES REPORTING EXPENDITURES IN DETAIL (248)	ALL FAMILIES (260)
	Number of families	*Quantity used per family*	*Average expenditures per family*	*Average expenditures per family*	*Average expenditures per family*
ALL OBJECTS..	248	.....	$31.72	$31.72	$33.15
Personal.....	247	.....	$11.34	$11.30	$11.24
Toilet soap, small bars.....	246	66.47	$ 3.70	$ 3.67	$ 3.61
Liquid soap.....	3	.....	1.05	.01	.01
Tooth paste, tubes.	67	12.96	1.75	.48	.50
Toothbrushes.....	69	4.08	.48	.13	.13
Combs and hairbrushes.....	64	.....	.39	.10	.10
Shoe polish, boxes .	205	12.48	1.21	1.00	1.00
Barber's services...	235	.....	5.21	4.94	4.88
Other personal services.....	33	.....	4.12	.55	.53
Miscellaneous.....	9	.....	11.67	.42	.48
Household.....	247	.....	$20.50	$20.42	$21.91
Laundry soap, bars.	246	121.91	$ 7.44	$ 7.38	$ 7.26
Starch, pounds.....	232	22.92	1.28	1.20	1.16
Bluing, bottles.....	222	15.83	.87	.77	.75
Clothesline and clothespins.....	66	.....	.38	.10	.10
Furniture and floor polish.....	128	.....	1.11	.57	.59
Cleanser, boxes....	211	34.85	1.80	1.53	1.49
Labor for washing..	34	.....	29.94	4.11	5.18
Work sent to laundry.....	186	.....	5.72	4.29	4.72
Miscellaneous.....	51	.....	2.29	.47	.66

[1] At the outset of our field investigation, the expenditures for cleaning supplies and services were not obtained with the same attention to detail that was adopted later. As a result it was necessary to exclude the first twelve schedules from that portion of the table which contains quantity data and to base quantity averages on the reports of the remaining 248 families. In the last column of this table, however, are shown cost averages for all of the 260 families.

THE UNSPECIFIED STANDARD

As explained in the opening of this chapter, the cost of the unspecified standard is ascertained by computing 21 per cent of the cost of the specified standard. Since the cost of the specified standard at autumn

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1918 prices was $1,352.72, the cost of the unspecified standard for the same period equals $284.07.

In the following pages are given tables showing the distribution of the unspecified expenditures as they appeared in the reports of our 260 families.

TABLE 16. AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURES FOR CLASSES IN THE UNSPECIFIED STANDARD

CLASSES OF EXPENDITURE	REPORTING EXPENDITURES		ALL FAMILIES (260)	
			Average expenditures per family	
	Number of families	*Average expenditures per family*	*Amount*	*Per cent of total av. expenditures*
All unspecified classes	260	$222.64	$222.64	17.7
Health	258	$ 32.55	$ 32.30	2.6
Furniture and furnishings	256	35.82	35.27	2.8
Taxes, dues and contributions	252	25.46	24.68	2.0
Recreation and amusements	222	18.61	15.89	1.3
Education and reading	257	12.96	12.81	1.0
Insurance	245	43.01	40.53	3.2
Miscellaneous expenditures	260	61.16	61.16	4.8

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TABLE 17. HEALTH. AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURES FOR VARIOUS OBJECTS

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE	REPORTING EXPENDITURES		ALL FAMILIES (260)	
	Number of families	*Average expenditures per family*	*Average expenditures per family*	
			Amount	*Per cent*
All objects	258	$ 32.55	$ 32.30	100.0
Physician	217	$ 20.53	$ 17.14	53.1
Dentist	97	13.02	4.86	15.0
Oculist	20	9.36	.72	2.2
Nurse	22	17.73	1.50	4.6
Surgical appliances	6	9.83	.23	0.7
Medicine prescribed by physician	79	5.11	1.55	4.8
Other medicine	184	5.05	3.57	11.1
Hospital charges	20	12.54	.96	3.0
Dispensary charges	10	5.68	.22	0.7
Spectacles and eyeglasses	52	5.83	1.17	3.6
Unspecified	1	100.00	.38	1.2

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TABLE 18. FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS. AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURES FOR VARIOUS OBJECTS

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE	REPORTING EXPENDITURES		ALL FAMILIES (260)	
	Number of families	*Average expenditures per family*	*Average expenditures per family*	
			Amount	*Per cent*
All objects	256	$ 35.82	$ 35.27	100.0
Floor coverings	76	$ 17.94	$ 5.24	14.9
Chairs, tables	38	24.83	3.63	10.3
Pianos, other musical instruments	27	82.36	8.55	24.2
Other wooden furniture	28	34.35	3.70	10.5
Pictures, curtains, mirrors, ornaments	34	5.27	.69	1.9
Lamps, lamp-shades	31	4.49	.54	1.5
Shades, screens, netting	77	3.16	.94	2.7
Beds, bedding, bed-linen	102	12.19	4.78	13.6
Table-linen, towels	83	1.98	.63	1.8
Dishes, tableware	72	2.92	.81	2.3
Kitchen utensils	81	2.49	.78	2.2
Stoves, refrigerators	35	13.29	1.79	5.1
Equipment for cleaning	245	1.91	1.80	5.1
Trunks, suitcases	4	3.55	.05	0.1
Other items	22	15.81	1.34	3.8

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TABLE 19. TAXES, DUES AND CONTRIBUTIONS. AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURES FOR VARIOUS OBJECTS

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE	REPORTING EXPENDITURES		ALL FAMILIES (260)	
	Number of families	*Average expenditures per family*	*Average expenditures per family*	
			Amount	*Per cent*
All objects	252	$ 25.46	$ 24.68	100.0
Taxes	163	$ 1.37	$ .86	3.5
Labor union dues	57	14.87	3.26	13.2
Gifts of friendship	62	11.06	2.64	10.7
Gifts of charity	3	10.42	.12	0.5
Church and other religious organizations	182	11.51	8.06	32.7
Lodges and societies	159	15.84	9.68	39.2
Other contributions (election fund).	1	15.00	.06	0.2

TABLE 20. RECREATION AND AMUSEMENTS. AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURES FOR VARIOUS OBJECTS

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE	REPORTING EXPENDITURES		ALL FAMILIES (260)	
	Number of families	*Average expenditures per family*	*Average expenditures per family*	
			Amount	*Per cent*
All objects	222	$ 18.61	$ 15.89	100.0
Regular theater	24	$ 14.57	$ 1.35	8.5
Movies	175	8.07	5.44	34.2
Dances	6	4.46	.10	0.6
Excursions	98	15.96	6.01	37.8
Toys and playthings	127	4.88	2.38	15.0
Hunting trips	2	1.50	.01	0.1
Other forms of amusement	10	15.46	.60	3.8

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TABLE 21. EDUCATION AND READING. AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURES FOR VARIOUS OBJECTS

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE	REPORTING EXPENDITURES		ALL FAMILIES (260)	
	Number of families	*Average expenditures per family*	*Average expenditures per family*	
			Amount	*Per cent*
All objects	257	$ 12.96	$ 12.81	100.0
School expenses	177	$ 3.35	$ 2.28	17.8
Newspapers and periodicals	237	8.51	7.76	60.6
Books	12	8.32	.38	2.9
Postage and stationery	147	1.95	1.10	8.6
Music lessons	12	27.93	1.29	10.1

TABLE 22. INSURANCE. AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURES FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF INSURANCE

KINDS OF INSURANCE	REPORTING EXPENDITURES		ALL FAMILIES (260)	
	Number of families	*Average expenditures per family*	*Average expenditures per family*	
			Amount	*Per cent*
ALL KINDS	245	$ 43.01	$ 40.53	100.0
Life insurance	243	$ 43.00	$ 40.19	99.2
Husband	187	$ 18.92	$ 13.61	33.6
Wife	189	9.78	7.11	17.5
Children	206	16.56	13.12	32.4
Relatives or others	28	19.54	2.10	5.2
Unspecified	24	46.02	4.25	10.5
Furniture insurance	40	$ 1.89	$ .29	0.7
Against fire	39	$ 1.90	$ .28	0.7
Against theft	1	1.67	.01	(1)
Insurance of house	8	$ 1.66	$ .05	0.1

(1) Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

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TABLE 23. MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES. AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURES FOR VARIOUS OBJECTS

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE	REPORTING EXPENDITURES		ALL FAMILIES (260)	
	Number of families	*Average expenditures per family*	*Average expenditures per family*	
			Amount	*Per cent*
All objects	260	$ 61.16	$ 61.16	100.0
Funeral expenses	16	$110.79	$ 6.82	11.2
Legal expenses	3	33.33	.38	0.6
Expenses of moving	45	7.68	1.33	2.2
Interest on debts	4	12.58	.19	0.3
Telephone	62	6.70	1.60	2.6
Liquor away from home	10	42.26	1.63	2.7
Tobacco	176	12.15	8.23	13.5
Ice cream	164	6.00	3.78	6.2
Candy and soda water	118	6.06	2.75	4.5
Spending-money, husband	81	80.75	25.16	41.1
Spending-money, wife	4	50.75	.78	1.3
Spending-money, children at work	25	46.15	4.43	7.2
Spending-money, children at school	34	12.77	1.67	2.7
Tools	34	2.59	.34	0.5
Photos and kodak views	34	2.61	.34	0.5
Plants and flowers	58	1.64	.36	0.6
Pins	109	.40	.17	0.3
Incidentals	31	10.04	1.20	2.0

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APPENDIX I

THE SCHEDULE

As we stated in Chapter II the schedule used in this investigation was patterned upon the Chapin model with some modifications. After our schedule was printed and had been used several times we found that a number of minor changes would add greatly to the ease of gathering accurate information. For instance we found one line for "Other fresh vegetables" to be entirely inadequate, so we adopted the method of itemizing the several vegetables used most frequently. Other changes of like nature were made. Some questions which seemed to be of doubtful value were omitted. Such a question as "What garments are re-made and mended" seemed useless for our purpose. In printing the schedule we have, therefore, decided that it would be more helpful to anyone desiring to make use of our experience to have it printed with the corrections which were made after it had been used rather than to show it in its first form. The modifications were in no case fundamental and when once decided upon were adopted as a regular form of procedure.

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FAMILY REPORT ON COST OF LIVING

BY THE

BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL RESEARCH OF PHILADELPHIA

Checked.....Corrected.....
Disposition.....Entered.....
.....
Residence of family, No. .....Street
Reported by.....of.....
(organisation)
Data gathered between.....
and.....
Reliability of estimates.....
Was account-book left?.....
Account keeping to begin.....Completed.....

DESCRIPTION OF FAMILY

1. Birthplace of father.....Of his parents.....
2. Birthplace of mother.....Of her parents.....
3. If foreign-born, years spent in U. S. by father.....By mother.....
4. Composition, occupation, and earnings of the family

MEMBERS	*Age*	*Sex*	*Occupation*	*Hours employed per week*	*Days regularly employed per year*	*Days lost this year*	EARNINGS	
							Weekly average	*Actual annual total*
Father							$	$
Mother								
1st child								
2d child								
3d child								
4th child								
5th child								

Total annual income from wages.....$.....

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5. Income from other sources

Others Living with Family	*Age*	*Sex*	*Number of weeks*	Amount Paid	
				Weekly	*Annually*
Lodgers	....	....	.....	$	$ .....
Relatives (specify relationship)	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Non-relatives	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Boarders	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Relatives (specify relationship)	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Non-relatives	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Table boarders	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Relatives (specify relationship)	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Non-relatives	....	....	.....	.....	.....

Total paid annually by others living with family .....$.....

6. Summary of annual income

Income from wages for year (brought forward) .....$.....

Income from others living with family, for year (brought forward) .....$.....

Income from miscellaneous other sources, for year (specify sources) .....$.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Total annual income from all sources .....$.....

7. Physical condition. (Characterize father, mother, and children with reference to physical traits; note any inherited defects.)

Father .....

Mother .....

Children .....

.....

8. Mental condition and capacity. (Characterize father, mother, and children with reference to mental and moral traits; note any inherited defects or marked ability.)

Father .....

Mother .....

Children .....

.....

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9. Habits of father, so far as ascertainable.....
.....
.....

10. Is mother a good manager?.....Does she keep things clean?.....
In order?.....
.....

11. In case of retrenchment, what expenditures are curtailed or eliminated?.....
.....
.....

12. What articles, if any, are bought on the installment plan?.....
.....

13. General remarks about family.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

HOUSING

14. Type of house (underline). Tenement-house, rooming-house, two-family house, one-family house. Front, rear, row, semi-detached, detached.
15. Number of stories.....
16. Is dwelling rented?.....Owned?.....
17. If rented, monthly rent paid.....Annual.....
18. (a) If owned, estimated value.....
(b) Monthly rent of like houses nearby.....Annual.....
(c) Is it mortgaged?.....For how much?.....
(d) Monthly interest paid.....Annual.....
(e) Is mortgage held by Building and Loan?....For how much?..
(f) Monthly payments.....Annual.....
(g) Amount paid on repairs and improvements this year.....
(h) Annual water rent.....
(i) Taxes on dwelling.....
19. If rented, does rent include water?.....Light?.....
Janitor service?.....Heat?.....
20. Is it a corner building?.....
21. On which floor does family live?.....
22. Size of yard.....
(measured) (estimated)
23. How is yard used?.....
24. Number of rooms, exclusive of bath-room and laundry.....
25. Is there a bath-room?.....

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26. (a) Is there a water-closet?....Number of families using same....
    (b) Location of water-closet (underline). House, apartment, hall, yard.
    (c) Is there a privy?.....Number of families using same....
27. Are there stationary washtubs?.....
28. Where is water supply located?.....
29. Number of taps per family.....
30. How many store closets?.....
31. How is dwelling heated?.....
32. Where is coal stored?.....
33. Is there a basement?.....Is it dry?.....

34. Designation of Rooms	Size in Feet			*Number of outside windows*
	Width	*Length*	*Height*	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

35. Are rooms used for other than dwelling purposes?.....
    If so, for what purposes?.....
36. How long has family been in present dwelling?.....
37. Has rent been increased within two years?.....
    If so, when?.....How much increase?.....
38. What reason given for increase of rent?.....

Fuel and Light

39. What fuel, if any, is gathered free of cost?.....
40. Is gas used for cooking?.....
41. Is gas used for lighting?.....Number of burners.....
    How many usually burned all evening?.....
42. Is slot meter used?.....
43. Is electricity used for lighting?.....Number of globes.....
    How many usually burned all evening?.....

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44. Articles	*Period of time*	*Quantity*	*Price*	Annual		*Remarks*
				Quantity	*Amount paid*	
Coal			$		$	
Wood						
Candles						
Kerosene						
Matches						
Gas						
Electricity						

Total annual expenditure for fuel and light ..... $.....

Food

Articles	*Period of time*	*Quantity*	*Price*	Annual		*Remarks*
				Quantity	*Amount paid*	
45. Bread and cereals						
Barley			$		$	
Bread						
Buns and rolls						
Cakes, misc.						
Cereals, ready-cooked						
Cereals, uncooked						
Cornmeal						
Cornstarch						
Crackers						
Flour, wheat						
Macaroni						
Pies						
Rice						
Tapioca						

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FOOD—*Continued*

ARTICLES	*Period of time*	*Quantity*	*Price*	ANNUAL		*Remarks*
				Quantity	*Amount paid*	
46. Meats and fish						
Bacon			$		$	
Beef, dried						
Beef, fresh						
Clams						
Fish, canned						
Fish, dried						
Fish, fresh						
Ham						
Lamb						
Mutton						
Oysters						
Pork, fresh						
Pork, salt						
Poultry						
Ready-cooked meats						
Sausage						
Scrapple						
Veal						

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FOOD—*Continued*

ARTICLES	*Period of time*	*Quantity*	*Price*	ANNUAL		*Remarks*
				Quantity	*Amount paid*	
47. Meat substitutes						
Beans, dried	.....	.....	$...	.....	$.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Buttermilk	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Cheese	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Eggs	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Icecream	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Milk, condensed	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Milk, evaporated	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Milk, fresh	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Nuts	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Peanut butter	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Peas, dried	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....

ARTICLES	*Period of time*	*Quantity*	*Price*	ANNUAL		*Remarks*
				Quantity	*Amount paid*	
48. Shortening						
Butter	.....	.....	$...	.....	$.....	.....
Lard	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Oleomargarine	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Olive oil	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....

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FOOD—*Continued*

ARTICLES	*Period of time*	*Quantity*	*Price*	ANNUAL		*Remarks*
				Quantity	*Amount paid*	
49. Vegetables, fresh						
Asparagus			$		$	
Beans, lima						
Beans, string						
Beets						
Cabbage						
Carrots						
Celery						
Corn						
Cucumbers						
Eggplant						
Lettuce						
Onions						
Peas						
Potatoes, Irish						
Potatoes, sweet						
Spinach						
Tomatoes						
Turnips						

ARTICLES	*Period of time*	*Quantity*	*Price*	ANNUAL		*Remarks*
				Quantity	*Amount paid*	
50. Vegetables, canned						
Beans, baked			$		$	
Beans, string						
Corn						
Peas						
Tomatoes						

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FOOD—*Continued*

ARTICLES	*Period of time*	*Quantity*	*Price*	ANNUAL		*Remarks*
				Quantity	*Amount paid*	
51. Fruits, fresh						
Apples			$		$	
Bananas						
Berries						
Grapes						
Lemons						
Muskmelons						
Oranges						
Peaches						
Pears						
Watermelons						

ARTICLES	*Period of time*	*Quantity*	*Price*	ANNUAL		*Remarks*
				Quantity	*Amount paid*	
52. Fruits, canned						
Peaches			$		$	
Pears						
Pineapple						

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FOOD—*Continued*

ARTICLES	*Period of time*	*Quantity*	*Price*	ANNUAL		*Remarks*
				Quantity	*Amount paid*	
53. Fruits, dried						
Apples			$		$	
Apricots						
Currants						
Prunes						
Raisins						

ARTICLES	*Period of time*	*Quantity*	*Price*	ANNUAL		*Remarks*
				Quantity	*Amount paid*	
54. Sugars						
Candy			$		$	
Molasses						
Sugar, brown						
Sugar, granulated						

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Food—*Continued*

Articles	*Period of time*	*Quantity*	*Price*	Annual		*Remarks*
				Quantity	*Amount paid*	
55. Beverages						
Cocoa			$		$	
Coffee						
Liquor (used at table)						
Beer						
Whiskey						
Wine						
Soft drinks						
Tea						

Articles	*Period of time*	*Quantity*	*Price*	Annual		*Remarks*
				Quantity	*Amount paid*	
56. Miscellaneous						
Baking powder			$		$	
Catsup						
Gelatine						
Ice						
Pepper						
Pickles						
Salt						
Spices						
Vinegar						
Yeast						

Total annual expenditures for food eaten at home.....$.....

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FOOD—*Continued*

57. MEALS AWAY FROM HOME	*What meals*	*Number per week*	*Provided from house* (YES OR NO)	BOUGHT OUTSIDE (COST)	
				Weekly	*Annually*
Father				$	$
Mother					
Children (specify child)					

Total annual expenditures for food eaten away from home..$.....

Total annual expenditures for food.....$.....

58. In how small quantities and how frequently is food bought?.....
.....
.....
.....

59. Where are food supplies purchased? (underline) Grocers', butchers' shops, markets, delicatessen stores, street venders.

60. What facilities for keeping provisions and cooked food?.....
.....

61. How frequently are guests present at meals?.....

62. What canning and preserving is done in the home? (specify).....
.....

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CLEANING SUPPLIES AND SERVICES (PERSONAL)

63. ARTICLES	*Period of time*	*Quantity*	*Price*	ANNUAL		*Remarks*
				Quantity	*Amount paid*	
Toilet soap			$		$	
Tooth paste						
Toothbrushes						
Combs						
Brushes						
Shoe polish						
Barber's services						
Shaves						
Haircuts						
Other personal services						

Total annual expenditures for personal cleaning supplies and services ..... $.....

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CLEANING SUPPLIES AND SERVICES (HOUSEHOLD)

64. ARTICLES	*Period of time*	*Quantity*	*Price*	ANNUAL		*Remarks*
				Quantity	*Amount paid*	
Laundry soap			$		$	
Starch						
Bluing						
Clothesline						
Clothespins						
Furniture polish						
Broom						
Stove polish						
Cleanser						
Scouring soap						
Labor for washing						
Work sent to laundry						

Total annual expenditures for household cleaning supplies and services ..... $.....

Total annual expenditures for all cleaning supplies and services ..... $.....

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CLOTHING

ARTICLES	*Actual number during past year*	*Cost during past year*	*Average number per year*	*Remarks*
65. For father				
Hats		$		
Caps				
Sweaters				
Overcoats				
Suits				
Extra trousers				
Overalls				
Working shirts				
Dress shirts				
Collars				
Ties				
Suspenders				
Belts				
Handkerchiefs				
Nightshirts or pajamas				
Underwear—summer sets				
Underwear—winter sets				
Socks				
Shoes				
Shoe repairs				
Rubbers				
Gloves				
Shoestrings				
Jewelry				
Garters				

Total annual expenditures ..... $.....

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CLOTHING—*Continued*

ARTICLES	*Actual number during past year*	*Cost during past year*	*Average number per year*	*Remarks*
68. For girl, age				
Hats		$		
Sweaters				
Coats				
Furs				
Dresses of wash goods				
Dresses of woolen goods				
Waists				
Petticoats				
Corsets				
Underwear—summer (specify)				
Underwear—winter (specify)				
Nightdresses				
Ribbons				
Handkerchiefs				
Gloves, mittens				
Aprons				
Stockings				
Shoes				
Shoe repairs				
Rubbers				
Jewelry				
Garters				
Shoestrings				

Total annual expenditures.....$.....

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CLOTHING—*Continued*

ARTICLES	*Actual number during past year*	*Cost during past year*	*Average number per year*	*Remarks*
69. For child under 3—boy, girl				
Caps		$		
Sweaters				
Coats and sacks				
Dresses				
Rompers and play suits				
Petticoats				
Diapers				
Bands				
Underwear—summer sets				
Underwear—winter sets				
Nightdresses				
Bathrobes				
Ribbons				
Bibs				
Handkerchiefs				
Mittens				
Stockings				
Shoes				
Jewelry				

Total annual expenditures ..... $.....

70. Summary. Expenditures for clothing

Father ..... $.....
Mother .....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
Labor for cleaning and pressing .....

Total annual expenditures for clothing ..... $.....

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HEALTH

71. OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE	*Annual cost*
Physician	$.....
Dentist	.....
Oculist	.....
Nurse	.....
Surgical appliances	.....
Medicine prescribed by physician	.....
Other medicines	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
Hospital charges	.....
Dispensary charges	.....
Spectacles, eye glasses	.....
Total annual expenditures for health	$.....

72. What cases of serious illness or accident have occurred during the year?.....
(Note member of family).....
.....
.....
73. What free medical attendance has been received?.....
74. Is patent medicine used?.....To what extent?.....

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FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS

75. ARTICLES	ANNUAL		*Remarks (Note whether 2d hand)*
	Quantity	*Cost*	
Rugs		$	
Carpets			
Linoleum			
Piano			
Other musical instruments (specify)			
Chairs			
Tables			
Beds			
Other wooden furniture (specify)			
Bedding (specify)			
Bed-linen (specify)			
Table-linen (specify)			
Pictures			
Curtains			
Mirrors			
Ornaments			
Lamps			
Lamp-shades			
Window shades			
Screens			
Netting			
Dishes and tableware (specify)			
Kitchen utensils (specify)			
Stove			
Refrigerator			
Trunks, suitcases, etc. (specify)			
Other items (specify)			

Total annual expenditures for furniture and furnishings . . . . $ . . . . . .

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76. Present equipment:
[Enumerate the principal articles in each room, designating the room as parlor, kitchen, etc., and state the kind of furniture (e. g., folding bed, lace curtains) and present condition].....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Taxes, Dues and Contributions

77. Amount Paid to Labor Unions	*Weekly*	*Annually*
By father.....	$.....	$.....
By	.....	.....
By	.....	.....

Total annual amount paid to labor unions.....$.....

78. Amount Paid to Lodges and Societies	*Weekly*	*Annually*
By father.....	$.....	$.....
By	.....	.....
By	.....	.....

Total annual amount paid to lodges and societies.....$.....

79. Annual amount paid in taxes.....$.....
80. Amount of gifts of friendship (outside of family).....$.....
81. Amount paid to church or other religious organizations $.....

Total annual expenditures for taxes, dues and contributions..$.....

Recreation and Amusements

82. In what ways do adult members of the family seek amusement and recreation?.....
.....
.....
.....
83. In what ways do children seek recreation?.....
.....
.....
.....

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RECREATION AND AMUSEMENTS—*Continued*

84. Annual expenditures for the regular theater.....$.....
85. Annual expenditures for moving pictures.....$.....
86. Annual expenditures for dances.....$.....
87. Annual expenditures for excursions and pleasure trips...$.....
.....
.....
.....
88. Annual expenditures for toys and playthings.....$.....
89. Annual expenditures for other forms of amusement (state the purpose).....$.....
.....
.....
.....

Total annual expenditures for recreation and amusements..$.....

EDUCATION AND READING

90. Annual school expense of children (exclusive of carfare)..$.....
91. Newspapers and periodicals (specify).....$.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
92. Books.....$.....
93. Postage and stationery.....$.....

Total annual expenditures for education and reading.....$.....

INSURANCE

94. FOR INSURANCE OF	*Kind of insurance*	*Amount carried*	AMOUNT PAID	
			Weekly	*Annually*
Father.....	.....	$.....	$.....	$.....
Mother.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st child.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d child.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d child.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th child.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5th child.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Total annual expenditures for insurance of persons.....$.....

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95. Is furniture insured against fire?.....
For how much? $.....Annual premium $.....
Against theft?.....
For how much? $.....Annual premium $.....
96. Is house insured?.....
For how much? $.....Annual premium $.....

Total annual expenditures for insurance of persons and property.....$.....

Carfare

97. Carfare of father to and from work.....$.....
98. Carfare of other wage-earners to and from work.....$.....
99. Carfare of children to and from school.....$.....
100. Carfare of mother.....$.....
101. Carfare for visiting, recreation, etc.....$.....

Total annual expenditures for carfare.....$.....

Miscellaneous Expenditures

102. Objects of expenditure:
Funeral.....$.....
Legal.....
Moving.....
Interest on debts.....
Telephone.....
Beer, whiskey, etc. (consumed away from home).....
Tobacco.....
Pins (hairpins, common pins, etc.).....
Spending-money (not otherwise specified).....
Father.....Per week $.....
Mother..... " " .....
Children at work..... " " .....
Children at school..... " " .....
Tools.....
Photos and kodak views.....
Plants and flowers.....
Incidentals.....

Total annual miscellaneous expenditures.....$.....

Savings and Borrowings

103. Amount added to bank account this year.....$.....
104. Amount invested in Building and Loan stock, etc....$.....
105. Loans made during the year.....$.....
106. Current payments on debts contracted during previous years.....$.....

Total annual savings, etc.....$.....

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Savings and Borrowings—*Continued*

107. Amount drawn from savings during the year.....$.....
108. Amount borrowed during the year.....$.....

Total annual borrowings, etc.....$.....

Total annual net savings or borrowings.....$.....

Summary of Annual Expenditures

109. Housing.....$.....
110. Fuel and light.....$.....
111. Food.....$.....
112. Cleaning supplies and services.....$.....
113. Clothing.....$.....
114. Health.....$.....
115. Furniture and furnishings.....$.....
116. Taxes, dues and contributions.....$.....
117. Recreation and amusements.....$.....
118. Education and reading.....$.....
119. Insurance.....$.....
120. Carfare.....$.....
121. Miscellaneous expenditures.....$.....

Total expenditures.....$.....

Summary

122. Annual income.....$.....
123. Annual expenditures.....$.....
124. Annual net savings.....$.....
125. Annual net borrowings.....$.....

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APPENDIX II

REQUIREMENTS OF A FAIR STANDARD OF LIVING FOR A FAMILY OF FIVE

TOTAL.....$_____

SPECIFIED STANDARD.....$.....

Housing

Annual rent.....$.....

Two-story house, with six rooms, facing street; bathroom, including toilet, washstand, and tub; laundry; furnace; and facilities for cooking and lighting with gas.

Fuel and Light

	Unit	*Price per unit*	*Annual quantity*	*Annual cost*
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	$.....
Coal, pea.....	ton	$.....	2½	$.....
Coal, stove...	ton	.....	2½	.....
Gas.....	1000 cu. ft.	.....	26	.....
Matches.....	box of 500	.....	52	.....

Food

	Unit	*Price per unit*	*Annual quantity*	*Annual cost*
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	$.....
Bread and cereals	.....	.....	.....	$.....
Bread.....	16 oz. loaf	$.....	988	$.....
Buns and rolls	24 oz. doz.	.....	52	.....
Cakes, misc...	lb.	.....	13	.....
Cornmeal.....	lb.	.....	26	.....
Cornstarch...	pkg.	.....	13	.....
Flour, wheat..	12 lb. bag	.....	13	.....
Macaroni.....	12 oz. pkg.	.....	13	.....
Oatmeal.....	lb.	.....	52	.....
Rice.....	lb.	.....	39	.....
Meats and fish..	.....	.....	.....	$.....
Beef.....	lb.	$.....	286	$.....
Chicken.....	lb.	.....	26	.....
Fish, fresh....	lb.	.....	78	.....
Fish, salt.....	lb.	.....	13	.....
Pork.....	lb.	.....	65	.....

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Food—*Continued*

	Unit	*Price per unit*	*Annual quantity*	*Annual cost*
Meat substitutes				$
Beans, dried	lb.	$	13	$
Cheese	lb.		26	
Eggs	doz.		78	
Milk, fresh	qt.		728	
Peas, dried	lb.		13	
Shortening				$
Butter	lb.	$	26	$
Lard	lb.		32.5	
Oleomargarine	lb.		65	
Fresh vegetables				$
Cabbage	2 lb. head	$	39	$
Carrots	2 lb. bunch		39	
Corn	doz.		13	
Lettuce	4 oz. head		13	
Onions	lb.		91	
Potatoes, Irish	pk.		78	
Potatoes, sweet	pk.		1	
Spinach	pk.		4	
String beans	pk.		4	
Tomatoes	pk.		13	
Canned vegetables				$
Corn	19 oz. can	$	13	$
Peas	19 oz. can		13	
Tomatoes	19 oz. can		52	
Fresh fruits				$
Apples	pk.	$	13	$
Oranges	doz.		19.5	
Peaches	pk.		6.5	
Dried fruits				$
Prunes	lb.	$	13	$
Raisins	15 oz. pkg.		6.5	
Sugars				$
Molasses	18 oz. can	$	26	$
Sugar, gran.	lb.		234	
Beverages				$
Cocoa	8 oz. can	$	13	$
Coffee	lb.		52	
Tea	lb.		13	

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Food—*Continued*

	Unit	*Price per unit*	*Annual quantity*	*Annual cost*
Miscellaneous				$
Baking powder	2½ oz. can	$	13	$
Ice	25 lb. cake		120	
Pickles	8 oz. bottle		26	
Salt	4 lb. bag		13	

Clothing

	Price per article	*Annual quantity*	*Annual cost*
Total			$
Husband			$
Caps, wool and cotton mixture, 30 per cent wool, lined or unlined	$	1	$
Hats, soft or stiff felt, medium grade		½	
Hats, cheapest straw, stiff brimmed		½	
Sweaters, 60 per cent wool		½	
Overcoats, overcoating, 40 per cent wool		1/3	
Suits, cheviot or cassimere, 50 per cent wool		1	
Extra trousers, worsted face, cotton back		1	
Overalls, denim		2	
Working shirts, cotton flannel or flannelette		2	
Working shirts, cotton shirting		2	
Dress shirts, printed madras		2	
Collars, stiff or soft washable		6	
Ties, silk and cotton four-in-hand		3	
Suspenders, cotton or lisle elastic web		1	
Belts, cheap leather		½	
Handkerchiefs, cotton		6	
Nightshirts (home made), 5 yds. 36 inch muslin, thread, and buttons		1	
Nightshirts (home made), 5 yds. 36 inch outing flannel, thread, and buttons		1	
Summer underwear, sets, Balbriggan		3	
Winter underwear, sets, 25 per cent wool		1	
Socks, common cotton		12	
Shoes, gun-metal welt		2	
Shoe repairs, half-soled and heeled		2	
Rubbers, storm		1	
Gloves, knitted yarn, 75 per cent wool		1	
Garters, cotton elastic web		1	

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Clothing—*Continued*

	Price per article	*Annual quantity*	*Annual cost*
Wife	.....	.....	$.....
Hats, plain velvet, little trimming	$.....	½	$.....
Hats, plain straw, little trimming	.....	1	.....
Coats, Kersey cloth, pile fabric, cheviot, or mixtures	.....	½	.....
Wash dresses (home made), 6 yds. 36 inch gingham or percale, thread, and buttons	.....	2½	.....
Suits, wool poplin or other material, 50 per cent wool	.....	½	.....
Skirts, serge, panama cloth, or plaid mixtures	.....	1	.....
Shirtwaists (home made), 2½ yds. cotton voile or lawn, thread, and buttons	.....	3	.....
Shirtwaists (home made), 2½ yds. 36 inch washable silk, thread, and buttons	.....	½	.....
Petticoats (home made), 3¼ yds. 27 or 36 inch muslin, cambric, or sateen, thread, and buttons	.....	2	.....
Corsets, standard make	.....	1	.....
Corset covers, cambric with narrow embroidered or lace edging	.....	2	.....
Summer underwear, cotton ribbed union suits	.....	3	.....
Winter underwear, winter weight cotton union suits	.....	2	.....
Nightgowns (home made), 4 yds. 36 inch nainsook, muslin, or outing flannel, thread, and buttons	.....	2	.....
Handkerchiefs, cotton	.....	6	.....
Gloves, cotton or chamoisette	.....	1	.....
Aprons (home made), 5 yds. 36 inch figured percale or gingham, thread, and buttons	.....	3	.....
Stockings, plain cotton	.....	9	.....
Shoes, gun-metal welt	.....	2	.....
Shoe repairs, half-soled and heeled	.....	1	.....
Rubbers, storm	.....	1	.....
Boy, age 13	.....	.....	$.....
Caps, wool and cotton mixture, 30 per cent wool, lined or unlined	$.....	1½	$.....
Hats, wool and cotton mixture	.....	½	.....
Sweaters, 60 per cent wool	.....	½	.....
Overcoats, overcoating, 30 per cent wool	.....	½	.....

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Clothing—*Continued*

	Price per article	*Annual quantity*	*Annual cost*
Boy, age 13—*Continued*			
Suits, 60 per cent wool, cassimere, union cheviot, or suiting	.....	1½	.....
Extra trousers, 35 per cent wool, union cheviot	.....	1	.....
Extra trousers, cotton khaki	.....	2	.....
Blouses (home made), 2½ yds. 36 inch percale or gingham, thread, and buttons	.....	5	.....
Collars, stiff or soft washable	.....	2	.....
Ties, silk Windsor	.....	2	.....
Belts, cheap leather	.....	½	.....
Handkerchiefs, cotton	.....	6	.....
Nightshirts (home made), 3½ yds. 36 inch muslin, thread, and buttons	.....	1	.....
Nightshirts (home made), 3½ yds. 36 inch outing flannel, thread, and buttons	.....	1	.....
Summer underwear, sets, Balbriggan	.....	3	.....
Winter underwear, sets, winter weight cotton, fleece-lined	.....	2	.....
Stockings, cotton ribbed	.....	18	.....
Shoes, gun-metal welt	.....	4	.....
Shoe repairs, half-soled and heeled	.....	4	.....
Rubbers, storm	.....	1	.....
Gloves, fleece-lined, cotton back	.....	1	.....
Garters (home made), 1 yd. cotton elastic web	.....	2	.....
Girl, age 10	.....	.....	$.....
Hats, tailored straw	$.....	1	$.....
Hats, velveteen or corduroy	.....	1	.....
Sweaters, worsted face, cotton back	.....	1	.....
Coats, cheviot, 50 per cent wool	.....	½	.....
Wash dresses (home made), 4½ yds. 36 inch gingham or chambray, thread, and buttons	.....	8	.....
Petticoats (home made), 2 yds. 36 inch muslin and 2½ yds. lace or edging, thread, and buttons	.....	2½	.....
Petticoats (home made), 2 yds. 36 inch outing flannel, thread, and buttons	.....	2	.....
Drawer waists, muslin	.....	3	.....
Drawers (home made), 2 yds. 36 inch muslin, thread, and buttons	.....	6	.....
Union suits, cotton, fleece-lined	.....	2	.....

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Clothing—*Continued*

	Price per article	*Annual quantity*	*Annual cost*
Girl, age 10—*Continued*			
Nightgowns (home made), 3 yds. 36 inch muslin, and 1½ yds. lace or edging, thread	.....	1	.....
Nightgowns (home made), 3 yds. 36 inch outing flannel, thread	.....	1	.....
Handkerchiefs, cotton	.....	6	.....
Gloves, fleece-lined, cotton back	.....	1	.....
Stockings, cotton ribbed	.....	12	.....
Shoes, gun-metal welt	.....	4	.....
Shoe repairs, half-soled and heeled	.....	2	.....
Rubbers, storm	.....	1	.....
Garters (home made), 1 yd. cotton elastic web	.....	2	.....
Ribbons, 8 yds. 3 inch silk face	.....	8	.....
Boy, age 6	.....	.....	$.....
Caps, wool and cotton mixture, 30 per cent wool	$.....	1½	$.....
Sweaters, worsted face, cotton back	.....	1	.....
Overcoats, overcoating or union cheviot, 30 per cent wool	.....	½	.....
Wash suits (home made), 2½ yds. 36 inch percale or gingham, thread, and buttons	.....	6	.....
Ties, silk Windsor	.....	1	.....
Handkerchiefs, cotton	.....	6	.....
Nightgowns (home made), 3 yds. 36 inch muslin, thread, and buttons	.....	1	.....
Nightgowns (home made), 3 yds. 36 inch outing flannel, thread, and buttons	.....	1	.....
Drawer waists, muslin	.....	3	.....
Drawers (home made), 1½ yds. 36 inch muslin, thread, and buttons	.....	4	.....
Union suits, cotton, fleece-lined	.....	2	.....
Stockings, cotton ribbed	.....	18	.....
Shoes, satin calf, machine sewed or nailed	.....	3	.....
Shoe repairs, half-soled	.....	2	.....
Rubbers, storm	.....	1	.....
Gloves, fleece-lined, cotton back	.....	1	.....
Garters (home made), 1 yd. cotton elastic web	.....	2	.....

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Carfare

	Unit	*Price per unit*	*Annual quantity*	*Annual cost*
Total	.....	.....	.....	$.....
Carfare of husband	ride	$.....	604	$.....
Carfare of family	ride	.....	104	.....

Cleaning Supplies and Services

	Unit	*Price per unit*	*Annual quantity*	*Annual cost*
Total	.....	.....	.....	$.....
Personal	.....	.....	.....	$.....
Toilet soap	small bar	$.....	70	$.....
Toothbrush	brush	.....	5	.....
Toothpaste	tube or box	.....	12	.....
Combs, hard rubber	comb	.....	1	.....
Hairbrushes, wooden back	brush	.....	½	.....
Shoe polish	box	.....	12	.....
Barber's services:				
Husband	shave and haircut	.....	10	.....
Children	haircut	.....	8	.....
Household	.....	.....	.....	$.....
Laundry soap	½ lb. bar	$.....	120	$.....
Starch	lb.	.....	24	.....
Bluing	pt.	.....	12	.....
Clothesline	yd.	.....	5	.....
Clothespins	doz.	.....	1	.....
Stove polish	box	.....	26	.....
Furniture polish	pt.	.....	2	.....
Cleanser	box	.....	36	.....
Collars sent to laundry	collar	.....	52	.....
Unspecified cleaning supplies and services, 26 per cent of cost of specified requirements	.....	.....	.....	$.....

Unspecified Standard

21 per cent of cost of specified standard ..... $.....

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